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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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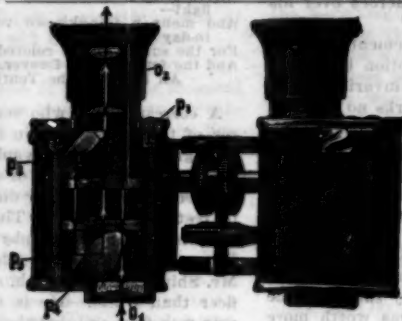
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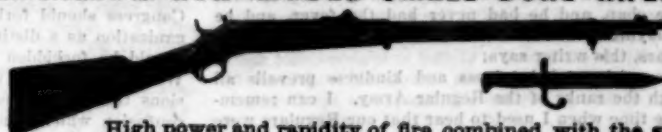


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## HONORS OF WAR.

An experienced officer, much impressed by the leading editorial in last week's "Journal" upon the "System of Naval Rewards," now in use for gallant and meritorious services, writes that he fully agrees with our suggestion to substitute for the present inequalities, injustices and incongruities not only a Distinguished Service Order, with four grades, but to borrow further from the practices of foreign services and place a distinguishing asterisk opposite the name of every officer who becomes an expert in foreign languages, electricity, international and military law, torpedoes, etc. A very few years of this custom would manifest itself by a great increase in the proficiency of our officers, who are ever ready to work where there is something to be achieved, and in the consequent standing of our naval service, which, for instance, is very weak in foreign languages and none too strong in law.

Referring to the instances of injustice quoted by us, he adds that of Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who, upon his arrival at Key West with the Oregon, after her famous run from the Pacific, received the plaudits of the press and people, the thanks of the President and Navy Department and the information that he had been reduced in rank three numbers, and consequently fined \$1,000 by the promotion of the Manila heroes over his head.

The Marine Corps has both the advancement by numbers of the Navy and the nominal promotion by brevet of the Army, but the latter is almost invariably employed, and, whether deserved or not, works no harm to others. The promotion of a Captain of Marines, advanced three numbers for praiseworthy conduct in Cuba, operated to degrade and fine two brother Captains, who also encountered the perils and hardships of the campaign. This, too, in the face of the remarkable fact that a third Captain, stationed so far distant as Alaska, got a grade out of the war, and a fourth, at Mare Island, gained a number. Can any one defend such a system?

Talking on this subject, Admiral Schley said that the regard and appreciation of the people was worth more than promotion, and he made one point which is undoubtedly true, that medals for honorable service should be of one metal and one design for all ranks. Officer and private should wear the same sign of honorable service. The Admiral said of medals: "I wish the Government would give us all the same kind. As it is, the Admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it that we care for; it's the sentiment and the significance. How much better if we followed the example of England, which has her Victoria Cross, and Germany, with her Iron Cross, which go alike to officer and man. The Admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say, 'My men wear this,' and the sailor would be prouder to say, 'My Admiral wears the same thing.' Such a distinction is against our American policy. I hope this matter can be taken up and righted."

## APOTHEOSIS OF THE REGULAR SOLDIER.

We are glad to observe the indications in various newspapers of a growing appreciation of the character and work of our Regular soldiers. The Kennebec (Me.) "Daily Journal" has a tribute to them and a correspondent of the Omaha "Daily Bee" speaks very feelingly of the service rendered to him and others of the sick Volunteers by Frank Martinez, of the band of the 13th Infantry. "There were between 50 and 75 of us," this writer says, "and he was our only nurse. Without him I do not know what we would have done, and yet he was such a little chap, and he had never had the fever, and he was playing with his life in coming near us." Of the Regulars, this writer says:

"The spirit of helpfulness and kindness prevails all through the ranks of the Regular Army. I can remember the time when I used to hear that our Regulars were recruited largely from idle, worthless and often dangerous men, ex-convicts, tramps and the like of that. The people who said this may have been justified in what they said, but if they were, then to have lived idly, worthlessly, perhaps wickedly, and to have been imprisoned, is a grand schooling in kindness of heart, unflinching bravery, generosity of spirit and simple, straightforward manliness.

"What used to delight me particularly about these Regulars was their unaffectedness. They never posed before you, whatever your attention, and by the same token they never imposed upon you. They were respectful always, and they were always quiet, deft, and willing. They seemed to have no nerves in the sense of ever being nervous, and no muscles in the sense of ever being tired. They lived quietly, and if the occasion demanded it they died quietly. That was a curious fact. I never saw a dying Regular delirious. When it came to dying they maintained the same taciturn, respectful attitude they assumed while living. Ah, they are the brave, silent, patient men and I am glad I am home again, if only to tell of them and to write about them."

The Kennebec "Journal" says:

"The United States must have more of them—many more of them—to serve in the future as a steady nucleus for its Volunteers. Without a Regular Navy and Army, with a smaller or less scientific permanent force, our swift and glorious victories would have been impossible. The American people must not forget this. There is no more impressive moral of the war."

The Hartford "Courant" of Aug. 23 says: "A yellow contemporary lengthens the list of its offenses against the truth by saying: 'American Volunteers are every whit as good soldiers as Regulars.' Of course this is demonstrably, utterly and everlastingly not so. The Volunteers

are as brave, as willing, as patriotically eager to serve their country as the Regulars. But to assert that they are 'every whit as good soldiers' is nonsense."

We have said repeatedly that the Army is gaining constantly in public estimation and this is certainly true, in spite of the rush of criticism and praise of Volunteers in some quarters. The Army can afford to go on with its well considered projects and trust to popular, though not always to political or newspaper, support.

## THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

(From the Boston "Journal.")

We used to think the negro didn't count for very much—Light fingered in the melon patch and chicken yard, and such. Much mixed in point of morals and absurd in point of dress. The butt of droll cartoonists and the target of the press; But we've got to reconstruct our views on color, more or less.

Now we know about the Tenth at La Quasina!

When a rain of shot was falling, with a song upon his lips, In the horror where such gallant lives went out in death's eclipse.

Face to face with Spanish bullets, on the slope of San Juan, The negro soldier showed himself another type of man; Read the story of his courage coldly, carelessly, who can— The story of the Tenth at La Quasina!

We have heaped the Cuban soil above their bodies, black and white— The strangely sorted comrades of that grand and glorious fight— And many a fair-skinned volunteer goes whole and sound to-day.

For the sinner of the colored troops, the battle records say, And the feud is done forever, of the blue coat and the gray— All honor to the Tenth at La Quasina!

B. M. CHANNING.

A correspondent who sends this, the wife of an officer of the Army, now in the field, says: "It would be very gratifying if you would mention in connection with these verses the death of Lieuts. Smith and Shipp, of the 10th Cavalry. They died side by side and will be laid to rest side by side. They were devoted friends, resembled one another in physique and general appearance. When one spoke of the other he would always say, 'Oh! Mr. Shipp (or Mr. Smith, as the case was) is a better officer than I am. He is really remarkable.' When the war was first agitated they both went to the regimental commander, Gen. Henry, asking him to use his personal influence to get them to the front. Now the two brave men, devoted friends and almost brothers, rest together near Santiago. The dear young wives and the sweet little children are left to grieve for their brave and tender-hearted loved ones. Mrs. Smith, with three little girls, is at North Alton, Ill. Mrs. Shipp and two beautiful baby boys live in Lincoln, N. C."

## THE MEDICAL SERVICE AND CAMPS.

The attitude of Surgeon General Sternberg on the Red Cross Society seems to us to be just and proper. As long ago as May 5 he said officially: "The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to have been well considered, and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the President should give special privileges to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in distant parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come to me from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of organizations for the relief work proposed, it appears to me that it will be best not to give in advance exclusive privileges to any particular organization. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it." The fact is, the use of the red cross as an emblem of immunity from hostile action is due to international agreement, and Congress should forbid its employment by any one organization as a distinctive mark. The name Red Cross should be forbidden as the designation of any society. We have learned in this war that it gives rise to pretensions that are unjust to other faithful workers and a confusion which mingles the regular medical service of the Army with a civilian society that does not and cannot share its heavy duties and responsibilities in the field. We regard the name Red Cross Society as an improper designation which tends to monopolize the credit of all auxiliary work of succor for the benefit of one organization. The correctness of Surg. Gen. Sternberg's views is shown by the fact that Massachusetts has had the relief steamer Bay State in constant and useful though not ostentatious service.

The Secretary of War summed up the conditions at Camp Wikoff to a reporter by saying: "While I was there I talked with no less than 1,000 sick men, and very few of them had any complaint to make. I couldn't visit every regiment, as I didn't have the time. There are about 16,000 men in camp now and 1,800 of them are in the hospital. On Thursday there were 350 men in the detention camp, although this number will be increased because of the arrival of the latest two transports. The commissary officers didn't feel at liberty to order any more foodstuff than the regular Army ration called for, but I have remedied that, and hereafter they can order and buy anything they need, and the bills will be paid by the War Department." The soldiers have been furloughed in large numbers and some of the Volunteers sent to their armories. It is evident that the building of the camp did not keep pace with the arrival of soldiers.

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the "Medical Record" and an influential physician of New York, supports Surg. Gen. Sternberg in his demand for an investigation, and says: "The medical profession feels that its honor has been impugned in a measure by the way in which the campaigns have been conducted and by the deplorable condition of the hospitals. Prominent officials like the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General of the

Army, the Surgeon General and the Quartermaster General apparently have taken their turn in a way to explain certain incontrovertible and damning facts, but the present position is that the soldier, who had a right to be guaranteed the tenderest care on the part of the Government, has had no decent consideration whatever."

In an article in the "North American Review" on "Cremation in War," Mr. Louis Windmiller says: "In 1812 the Russians burned 252,000 bodies of French and German soldiers, nearly one-half of Napoleon's army of invasion, besides 92,000 horses. Soldiers so disposed of numbered at Moscow, 50,000; at Minsk, 59,000; at Smolensk, 71,000; at Wilna, 72,000. In 1814 the allies burned before Paris some 4,000 bodies. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, 4,000 bodies were cremated on piles of resinous wood. In 1863, during the war between Prussia and Austria, more soldiers were killed by disease than by bullet. L. Creteur says about his cremation of some 40,000 bodies in 1871 on the battlefield of Sedan: 'Bodies were covered only by a thin layer of earth; wild animals had scratched away some of the soil.' Creteur found great difficulty in procuring help to assist him in his mission of humanity. Large numbers of fallen officers, as well as common soldiers of the Japanese army, were burned with military honors in 1894, during the Chinese-Japanese war. A thorough investigation into the causes of disease among our soldiers would doubtless reveal that insufficient burial of decomposing corpses has largely contributed to, if it has not caused, the outbreak of fever altogether."

The "Herald" puts two and two together, as follows: "I tasted the water at Camp Wikoff and it seemed all right."—Secretary Alger, the other day. "The Secretary of War is slightly indisposed as a result of his recent visit to Montauk Point."—Washington dispatch. Surgeon Gen. Terry, of the New York State service, is seriously ill with fever after an extended visit to the camps where the New York troops were located. The doctors attribute his sickness to foul air and foul water.

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S VIEWS.

The Boston "Journal" publishes some opinions of Admiral Sampson, expressed during a ride by rail. He said: "Torpedo boats have never had a really fair test. They have always been faulty in construction; necessary qualities have been sacrificed to speed. There is no good reason why a torpedo boat should have a speed of more than twenty-four or twenty-five miles an hour, but it has been thought so important to have them speedy that they have been made too light, and in some instances they are little better than eggshells. The torpedo boat has its uses, but it ought to be built according to right ideas. It won't do either to draw too hasty a conclusion from the way in which the Gloucester, which was a converted yacht, did up the Furor and the Pluton. The Gloucester was hastily transferred into a torpedo-boat destroyer, it is true, but it is not a small boat by any means.

"The big guns will always be needed. There is work which they can do, and which is out of the question for the smaller calibers. It happened at Santiago that the 8-inch guns and the rapid-fire guns did great execution, but this was because they could strike the Spaniards below the belt, as it were. That is, the lightly armored portions of the Spanish ships were exposed to their fire. At Manila the Spanish ships were not heavily armored at all. When it comes to piercing heavy armor, the high-caliber guns must be brought into action. The armor-piercing capacity of a gun is almost exactly proportional to its caliber. For instance, an 8-inch gun can pierce 8-inch armor, a 12-inch gun 12-inch armor, and so on. Yes, the big guns are needed."

He expressed doubt as to whether it would be feasible to raise the Cristobal Colon, and commented on the excellent physical condition of the men aboard the fleet, and the astonishing exemption from disease as well as wounds. He had just been informed that out of twelve thousand men on the fleet there had been only twenty casualties throughout the war.

"But," he remarked, "we know how to take care of our men in the Navy. You see, we are always on a war footing. That is to say, we handle ourselves in time of peace with as much exactness and discipline as in time of war. Our target practice in time of peace is carried out with as much care and precision as if we had the enemy constantly in sight, and so on. In the same way we are so accustomed to the distribution of supplies and the care of the sick from long training in peace that when war comes we are ready for anything. The men on some of the ships in the fleet had been for six months without going ashore until they reached New York Saturday, and they have borne up under the strain of a monotonous existence on shipboard and of a hot climate wonderfully well. But, after all"—the Admiral was stepping off the train at Washington as he came to this point of his talk—"I don't know that the heat was any worse than this."

## NAVY REWARDS.

In the rewards for heroism, conspicuous and meritorious conduct in the war with Spain the junior officers of the Navy are to have equal consideration with those of superior rank, and where there have been evidences presented of services rendered calling for special recognition such officers will be remembered in some form to be later decided. Less fortunate perhaps than those who were placed by circumstances in positions offering opportunities for distinction are a large number of officers who were assigned to arduous and monotonous work in the patrol system off the North and South Cuban coast, giving little opportunity for a display of brilliancy,



but imposing conditions trying to the nerves and self-restraint of the individuals, and offering little or no hope of official recognition. These officers and men who saw more hardships and suffered greater privations than those on the larger ships, win no applause and possibly will be remembered only for having performed disagreeable duties with forbearance, patience and skill. There were the cable-cutting expeditions; those for the landing of supplies for the Cubans, the brilliant expedition to Manzanillo in charge of Capt. Cotton, of the Newark, and such health breaking duty as that of Lieut. Brainard on the Uncas, where every ship and officer performed services of the greatest value. Yet none of these men appear in the list of naval promotions lately prepared by the Navy Department, and the peace protocol is signed with only four of this class receiving recognition of duty well done. There are no claims submitted by those officers and if the Department does not extend some reward as an acknowledgment of the work they will be left unnoticed.

A special board was appointed this week to consider the subject and discuss the various reports of Captains and flag officers, and past records of certain officers included in a list to be presented for the Board's action. This Board will meet in Washington Sept. 15, and go thoroughly into the question of the rights of younger officers, taking under advisement every one who was reported especially to the Department for some meritorious services. It will not be necessary to be shown that they have risked their lives and those of their men to be rewarded, but activity, attention to duty and results obtained under trying circumstances, may be regarded as sufficient. Whether a medal will be given has not been decided. Admiral Sicard is to be the president of the board and the other members are: Rear Admirals Edmund O. Matthews and Charles S. Norton, with the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps as associate in cases of marine officers. Their sessions will probably be protracted in view of the large number of officers who have been recommended to the Secretary of the Navy. The formal order is published in our Navy Gazette.

#### UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The Russian diplomatic note suggesting a conference of the powers for the discussion of disarmament breathes a spirit of peace but is not likely to produce much effect. It proceeds on the erroneous assumption that it is war that produces the evils of armament, but the truth is that the ambitious strivings of nations, their greed or their indifference to human rights and sufferings produce war, and the Czar's note does not hint that these causes can be removed. The contention of Russia and England for a division of the Chinese Empire may at any moment throw those nations into war, but no one believes that any conference could persuade the Czar to recede from his pretensions in China. The only arrangement in that quarter that can produce disarmament is an exact understanding among the powers by which each shall agree to take a certain part of China and be content with it and such an arrangement could not be expected to operate on China in the interest of disarmament! Then any comprehensive scheme would have to provide for nations yet unborn. Sixty years ago Japan was a hermit nation that would neither go out into the world nor allow others to enter its fold, but a year ago it was talking about its interests and its rights in Hawaii!

How will the Czar's proposal operate on such conditions as those which produced the present war? Spain not only refused freedom to her island subjects, but oppressed them with debts, bad government and every form of ill treatment. They rose in rebellion as every other colony of Spain had risen. If disarmament is to come how is it to be applied to intending rebels? When the home government is stripped of power every cause of dissatisfaction in the world will give rise to a revolution. Russia is not a colonizing nation, but what would Germany, France and Spain do with their cynical monarchical notions of colonial government?

And what is disarmament? The United States is the only great nation in the world that has deliberately, and for decade after decade, obeyed this philanthropic principle and kept its Army down not only to, but far below the strength needed for ordinary police duty. With the same population and territorial area Germany, Russia, Austria, France and Italy would each have an army of at least two hundred thousand men.

Still this is an important and fruitful subject, and we suggest to President McKinley that he presently cause the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, to distribute to the powers a note intimating that the true basis of disarmament is to make the peaceable United States the standard of military provision. If we maintain an Army of one hundred thousand men for seventy-five million people the other nations are not to exceed that proportion. This would give France about forty thousand men, Germany fifty thousand and Russia one hundred and seventy thousand. That would be disarmament, but it will not be possible until the nations accept with sincerity the lofty principles which have governed the Western Republic.

A gentleman connected with the office of the "Army and Navy Journal" was a witness last week to a commercial transaction which should be called to the attention of the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A man who appeared to be an ordinary hanger on of the bar-rooms in the vicinity of the yard, was seen selling a pass into the yard for a dollar. Who profits by such transactions as this?

We renew our expression of hope that the President will in good time order a parade of the Army of Santiago in New York and review them in person. When the remnant of the 71st N. Y. Vol. went from Camp Wikoff to their armory Aug. 29 the streets were crowded with a throng that was not merely curious, but was deeply interested in the men who had actually been on the battle line and sympathetic with their sufferings. We have had from officials and many others, including Army officers, explanations that the Regulars are neglected because the people do not know them, while they do know the local Volunteer regiments. That is true enough, and it is to some extent the fault of those who control the service. They do not exhibit the soldiers to the people often enough to make them known. It has not been possible to do so until the larger camps of late years were established, but it is possible now, and commanding officers would do well to take pains to let the people see the Army, which is the cornerstone both of national defence and national greatness. Such displays are not child's play, but are proper and profitable. It is said that General Miles will try to bring the troops withdrawn from Porto Rico to New York in one fleet and review them here. We hope this report is true, though most of the men are Volunteers. The order to return the Eastern regiments of the Army to their posts will militate against a parade of the Army of Santiago, and it will be a misfortune.

A Board of Examining Officers of the Marine Hospital Service will meet in Washington Nov. 8 to examine candidates who desire to enter the Hospital service as Surgeons. Candidates must be between 21 and 30 years of age, must furnish testimonials and be graduates of a respectable medical college. General Wyman in calling attention to the examination has this to say: "Upon appointment young officers are as a rule first assigned to duty at one of the large marine hospitals at Boston, New York, New Orleans, Chicago or San Francisco. After five years' service Assistant Surgeons are entitled to examinations for promotion to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon. Promotion to the grade of Surgeon is made according to seniority, and after due examination as vacancies occur in that grade. Assistant Surgeons receive \$1,600, Passed Assistant Surgeons \$2,000, and Surgeons \$2,500 per year. When quarters are not provided, commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40 or \$50 a month, according to grade, is allowed. All grades above that of Assistant Surgeon receive longevity pay, 10 per centum, in addition to the regular salary, for every five years' service up to 40 per centum after twenty years' service. The tenure of service is permanent. Officers traveling under orders are allowed actual expenses." Any one who knows the history of young men in the crowded medical profession will acknowledge that this is good pay.

There has been such a racket raised in the daily press over the unsanitary conditions of the various camps in the South that one wonders how it was that our troops lived through the Civil War. It is interesting therefore to read what such an expert as Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, says of Camp Alger, which has the worst reputation of all the camps: "Upon careful examination of the condition of the men in camp and their equipment, as well as a test of the water which is used for drinking purposes, I am of the opinion that the sickness which has been a matter of so great concern is a natural sequence of the combined influences which are found in a newly organized camp. The percentage of cases does not greatly vary from the rate which is usual in a Volunteer camp of that number of men." Dr. Lee ascribes much of the difficulty to the reckless habits of the men, saying: "There is no doubt but that many of the soldiers are careless, indifferent, and neglectful of the commonest sanitary requirements. Many of these men, during my visit to the camp, were found to indulge in overloading their stomachs with the camp food." This is important testimony, for those who are familiar with the facts state that the typhoid fever at Santiago is to be traced to the unfortunate Camp Alger, or at all events the troops from that camp have left a trail of typhoid behind them wherever they have gone. It appeared first in the vessels carrying them to Cuba.

A correspondent asks, "Why did not Rear Admiral Schley fly his flag from the Brooklyn in the naval parade last Saturday? The newspapers state he did not do so because Admiral Sampson was present, and according to naval etiquette, when two flag officers of the same rank are together, only the senior one flies his flag, but in the great naval review of five years ago there were three Rear Admirals present, viz.: Gherardi, Benham and Walker, and each of them flew his own flag, the first a blue, the second a red and the third a white, according to the order of their rank, so why should not Schley have flown a red Rear Admiral flag?" This important question being referred to the highest authorities, they say there was no reason why Admiral Schley should not have flown his pennant if he cared to. Neither Sampson or Schley had received their commissions of promotion when the parade occurred, and as Sampson was an Acting Admiral and Schley a Commodore, it is thought that, considering there was but one fleet and Schley did not command a squadron of it, that only one flag was necessary. With three flag officers present, Sampson, Schley and Philip, three flags might be flown under certain circumstances where there are for example, three squadrons, blue, red and white, the blue representing the senior officer.

The elaborate descriptions of what was going to happen in the event of war with Spain, which appeared in some of our newspapers and illustrated magazines, are very amusing reading just now. We had to come down to the simple rule of hard fighting, and the wonderful new machines which were to revolutionize warfare so completely are not heard of. Even the range finders were not used to the extent predicted. As to the bicycle, we have heard of but one that was seen in Cuba, and that belonged to an enlisted man who had contrived in some way to carry with him his pet steed. A bicycle corps would have had a hard time in making its way over the narrow trails and tangled jungles around Santiago. Even the cavalry had to foot it, and as they are found on the records as mounted troops they were not supplied with the necessary equipment of the foot soldiers, such, for example, as canteen straps, and they made a curious appearance with their canteens and haversacks fastened to their persons in various odd ways, which excited the amusements of the doughboys who must have something to laugh at to relieve their misery.

An Army officer has said that although a year and a half ago the Department had asked for \$1,500,000 for smokeless powder, Congress had appropriated only \$65,000. It was on this account that the Administration at the beginning of the war was unable to get smokeless powder for the Springfield rifles. The black powder plants were not willing to go to the expense of changing to smokeless powder unless contracts were forthcoming, and there was no money on hand upon which to base these contracts. After the war began the work of changing to smokeless powder began promptly. The result is that practically no black powder is now manufactured in the United States, and there are six smokeless powder plants busy under contracts already let by the United States. Purchases have also been made abroad. Appropriations have been made and used as follows: For field and siege ammunition, \$707,400; for seacoast powder and projectiles, \$3,015,618; for small arms, \$237,000, and ammunition for small arms, \$4,200,000. Total, \$8,100,018.

The war has been an opportunity to the Fortification Board, and though the seacoast fortifications were almost in a dilapidated condition before the war, they have now been brought up to a high state of efficiency. The next thing is to get artillerymen for them. There can be no doubt that provision must be made for this branch of the service, not only because we have new posts to guard in Hawaii and Porto Rico, but because of the increased importance which well armed land works combined with torpedo and mine defences have gained from the events of this war. The Norwalk Iron Works has received an order for four of the largest air compressing machines to be used in coast defence. These compressors will supply air to a number of pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius kind, to be erected at various places on the Atlantic seaboard.

The list we published last week shows that twenty officers of the Regular Army were killed outright in Cuba and four died of wounds received in battle. During our Civil War five officers of the Regular Army were victims of battlefields in 1861, sixty in 1862, fifty-seven in 1863, fifty-five in 1864, and nine in 1865. Of these 186 officers 116 were killed outright and 70 died of wounds received in battle. Those killed outright were 62 per cent. of the whole and those surviving the battle and afterwards dying of their wounds were 38 per cent. The proportions in the present war in Cuba, so far as indicated, are 83 per cent. killed to 17 per cent. mortally wounded. This would indicate that the modern weapon either kills outright or inflicts a wound that is susceptible of healing. No doubt the improvement in modern surgery helps to explain the difference, and it may account for it all.

"As the old cock crows so the young bird peeps." Our much harassed staff officers will hear with a sigh the report that comes from Honolulu that the papers of that new possession are "onto them" already. They report the proceedings of the Board of Health of that ilk condemning some meat that arrived there on the St. Paul, and says: "The condemned meat on the St. Paul was taken away by that vessel and will be fed to the men on the voyage to Manila. It was hauled from the ice house to the transport, but it was expected that American officials here would bring enough pressure to bear to have it destroyed. Such was not the case, and it is almost safe to say some men not far from the St. Paul will be sick before they see the Philippines. Before sailing 2,000 pounds of fresh meat was taken aboard the transport and put on ice. 'This is for the officers,' explained the men in charge."

Army officers will be interested in the successful ascent of the Grand Teton, one of the most difficult mountains in Wyoming. Although the lines of the group to which it belongs appear so gentle at a distance as to make its name appropriate, a close approach shows the vertical walls and precipice that seem to offer an impassable barrier to the boldest and most experienced climbers. It was conquered by a party composed of W. O. Owen, Frank Spalding, of Denver; St. John Shive, and Frank Peterson, under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Club. Previous attempts were made by Michaud in 1863, Stevenson and Langford in 1872, Wilson and Yount in 1876, Cooper in 1877, Owen and Dawson in 1891, Owen in 1897, and all were unsuccessful. The ascent was made from the saddle, thence up the west face, north of the Ice Niche, and occupied with the return seventeen hours. The aneroid indicated 13,800 feet.



## CHICKAMAUGA AND MONTAUK CAMPS.

A prominent officer of the 8th New York Volunteers, in conversation with a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal," said, in recounting the experiences of the regiment in camp at Chickamauga: "So far as the 8th is concerned, the Commissary Department of the Army cannot be too highly praised. We have received an abundance of wholesome rations promptly, and whenever rations may have been received that were not quite up to the standard, were promptly exchanged by the Commissary Department, when the fact was made known. The trouble some of the regiments experienced in getting their rations, was undoubtedly due to ignorance in making out requisitions, and in not promptly reporting any discrepancies or poor quality of rations that may have been received. The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is also entitled to praise, but the Medical Department, I have no hesitation in saying, was mismanaged from top to bottom. The sickness at Chickamauga was undoubtedly due to the bad climatic conditions, aggravated in many cases by a lack of observance of proper sanitary rules, and poor medical service. The 8th Regiment camp was as clean as it was possible to make it, and no pains were spared to live strictly up to the sanitary requirements. Great care was taken as to the digging of sinks, and using disinfectants. We also had a crematory, in which camp rubbish was burned, and had camp inspections daily. Our tentage was insufficient and although application was made for additional supply, it was not received, the result being that six men were crowded into one tent, as a minimum. The drinking water for our men was boiled, and was always available. Some of the medical officers in camp were utterly incompetent, and owed their appointment to politics rather than ability. Sick men were neglected, and there was not even room to quarter them, much less provide them with attendance and supplies. It seems to me that the Government instead of mustering out regiments loaded down with the poor, sick men, would do better to keep them in the service at some healthy Northern camp for two months or more until they are well and strong and enabled to work for a living, which they are not at present. To put these sick men, many of them without a cent in the world, upon the community to battle for a living, is a cruel thing, and it is hoped the Government will reconsider its determination of discharging them in their weak and emaciated condition."

This testimony is sincere in all respects and competent so far as the officer's own experience of camp conditions is concerned, but remembering that the Medical Department received orders of service from four thousand doctors and selected about five hundred of them, it does not seem likely that political influence had much to do with whatever errors were committed. We are inclined to ascribe much of the difficulty to civilian unfamiliarity with the prescribed methods of Army service required by law. It is quite possible that the rules have grown to be too complex for quick understanding by a novice and the question of what should be done to remove this evil depends upon the decision of Congress as to the future strength of the Army. If the established force is made large enough for our needs we shall have in time a corps of medical officers who understand their business. If we are to use a Volunteer Army again it will be necessary to devise a very simple and easily comprehended system of administration that can be embodied in a primer of instructions for the use of civilian appointees. A representative of the "Army and Navy Journal," whose report we shall publish another week, wrote: "I find this camp far better than I expected to find it. The condition of the troops as to location, rations, etc., were all that could be desired by any Regular officer regarding the health and comfort of his men. The hue and cry, I am satisfied, is caused by kindred charitable societies."

## A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

We publish with great pleasure the accompanying order. Previous to its receipt we had learned through other sources the story of the admirable service rendered by Dr. Wood and his assistant, and know that the order is well deserved:

Headquarters 1st Division, 5th Army Corps.

Near Fort San Juan, Cuba, July 19, 1898.

To Commanding General, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps: Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the meritorious and heroic conduct of certain officers of the Medical Department who came under my observation during the battle of July 1 and 2. In this connection I desire also to invite attention to the most zealous and exceptional conduct and labors of Major M. W. Wood, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, in charge of our Division Hospital, and his devoted assistants, Major R. W. Johnson, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieutenant Guy M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Doctors W. W. Calhoun, H. P. Jones, and Frederick J. Combe, Acting Assistant Surgeons, who two days before the battle in drenching rains and deep mud, with almost no transportation, moved to the extreme front of our lines and established the Division Hospital.

These officers and members of the Hospital Corps with them, packed on their backs for a distance of several miles nearly all of the supplies necessary to the equipment of their hospital. Over 900 wounded were received at this hospital. The foresight and arduous labors of these officers are certainly deserving most honorable notice. Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. C. SHARPE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

## Third Indorsement.

Headquarters, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps.

Near Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, 5th Army Corps, approved and recommending the officers within mentioned for brevet rank, and Major Wood, for brevet and promotion in the Volunteers.

(Signed) J. FORD KENT,

Major General, U. S. V., commanding.

## THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17, 1898.

The 7th Inf. is the last Regular regiment to leave Santiago, and go sent to Montauk Point, L. I., of those which landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22 and 23. The 7th were generally in the advance brigade from Daiquiri to Santiago, were in the battle of El Caney, July 1, and lost 134 killed and wounded, the greatest number of any regiment during the battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. Since the capitulation they have had over 30 per cent. of the entire regiment on the sick report; at one time the sick and the wounded list was about 50 per cent.

## CAMP WIKOFF, AS SEEN BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Montauk Point, Aug. 27, 1898.

Scarcely a month ago millions of Americans could not have told just where Montauk Point was. Now it is the most interesting spot in all the land. The picture at the station beggars description. Here were men so emaciated that their friends failed to recognize them. Men wrapped in blankets, shaking with chills, others burning with fever; many were too weak to walk unaided. Some carried blanket rolls; others lay on the ground. All showed unmistakably that depression of spirits that comes from malarial diseases. The one bright spot in the sadness was the greetings between loved ones; the silent hand clasp, the quiet embrace, told little of the anxiety and weary waiting on one side, the marching and suffering, the hardships and wounds patiently borne on the other.

So much has been said of the hardship that strict discipline in the Regular Army causes that one incident showing the real feeling existing between the officers and men is worth recording. On the train was a bright-faced woman, eager and impatient, who frequently studied a telegram. She was the wife of a non-commissioned officer of the 6th Cavalry, and the first to leave the car when it stopped and was greeted by the 1st Sergeant and a private who came to meet her and took her away in the private carriage of Brig. Gen. Sumner, the Colonel of the regiment. Gen. Sumner also sent her a permit to go to her husband in the hospital, with a message that he was better.

Undoubtedly there is much here that might be improved. The usual military discipline and efficiency is not maintained, but things are not in the dreadful condition the daily papers represent them to be. The "detention camp" is that in name only, but a strict guard is maintained at the hospital. Many of the regiments are detained but three days when they join those who preceded them on the east side of the Point, where the breezes cannot fail to bring health and strength to the majority of the great Army camped here.

And what a camp it is. When have so many men been collected together before? At Tampa the men were scattered in different camps. Here they are in one. It is apparently acres and acres of canvas. Alas, that other conditions should also be so different.

The condition of the Army here improves daily, but how long this will continue is doubtful. Autumn rains, with the water becoming tainted in consequence, may soon make Camp Wikoff untenable. The Regulars arriving are in a very much better physical condition than the Volunteers, although it is hard indeed to believe these are the men who constituted that magnificent Army mobilized at Tampa less than four months ago. The contrast between the men then and now must be seen to be appreciated. Then they were physically perfect, with bright, intelligent countenances, betokening intellect and moral character; now emaciated, shallow, with eyes dimmed and expression of patient suffering and mental depression, inseparable from malarial and tropical sickness. With one exception the men were spiritless and depressed. The first Regulars to arrive were playing ball yesterday. The colored troops who fought so bravely at Seville, El Caney and San Juan show less symptoms of the struggle against climatic conditions, lack of proper food and shelter, than their fairer brethren. Colored men on guard are as well disciplined, as erect and alert as they were four months ago.

The charge made by the daily papers that men were kept on travel rations some days after arriving here is undoubtedly true. Regiments and detachments arriving Aug. 23 did not receive fresh rations until the 25th. Others turned in travel rations the day they arrived, receiving fresh ones at once. I am inclined to think all might have done so had they known it, and they should have been informed.

Some of the regiments have not sufficient transportation to haul their rations promptly, an evil that will no doubt be corrected when there are not so many new men arriving. A large percentage of the 8th Ohio arriving yesterday had to be taken to camp in wagons, and the 12th and 17th Regulars moved from detention camp about the same time, thus requiring a great deal of transportation. The men of the 12th and 17th slept on the ground with their blankets last night. This is not a hardship ordinarily for soldiers, but in the present weakened condition of the men may retard recovery.

Investigation proved that there was neither straw or hay in camp that could be used for bedding. One railroad with a single track and little siding is probably responsible for this. Milk and butter was received by some of the men who had recovered yesterday, while others in need of it were passed by, showing that a nice discrimination is needed in distributing these luxuries, although it is doubtful if there is a man here whose digestive organs have not been weakened by malaria, necessitating a lighter diet than the ordinary rations. In many instances companies of the Regular Army no doubt have a "company fund" that would be available in purchasing these were they to be had. However, the Regulars are not complaining as reported. Officers complain that their men are not better provided for, but not for themselves.

After talking with line officers and Generals and staff, I am convinced that the entire Army suffered greatly for food while in Cuba. Green coffee was issued, the heat affected digestion and men assured me that their stomachs refused to retain the food, and to a woman connected with the Army thirty-seven years it looks as though neither Quartermaster or Commissary Department had any conception of the work they had to do in victualing an Army of 18,000 men in a strange country, and tropical climate. Certainly some change in rations should have been made by the Department to meet the changed conditions.

The general officers are united in saying that every man at Santiago lost all surplus flesh, the majority being emaciated. Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, who was seen at the station, lost fifty pounds. Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who came to the station to meet the men, brought in from the beached transport Prairie, is a wreck of the finely proportioned man seen at Tampa in June, but as alert and military as ever. Gen. Chambers McKibben, genial and busy, was enjoying the society of Mrs. McKibben, while taking a sandwich and coffee in the rough restaurant opposite the station, later going to Atlantic City, where he had been ordered.

Capt. C. H. Bonesteel still carried his wounded arm in a sling, as he rode in from camp to meet his wife in an Army wagon. Lieut. Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, on Gen. Wheeler's staff, left last night under hurry orders for Washington. Capt. W. H. Kell, of the 22d, who had lost forty pounds, left for Omaha, where he has been sent to muster out Volunteers. Lieut. D. P. Cordray, of the 17th, left yesterday on special duty, and Lieut. I. L. Reeves, of the same regiment, on sick leave. Sad as the arrival of the sick is at any time, it was heart-breaking to witness those from the transport Prairie

brought in on special cars from Amagansett, where the steamer had been beached. The accident, removal and journey had exhausted their strength and they were carried to ambulances through a crowd of sympathetic soldiers and citizens.

Many of the discharged and furloughed soldiers leaving here go by the noon or night train, arriving in New York too late to receive transportation or pay that day. They are frequently without rations or money and must suffer or become objects of charity. It seems as if this great Government composed of millions of generous people, should so provide that its brave defenders will not become one or the other unnecessarily, not only when leaving camp, but at all times and under all circumstances.

## INNER HISTORY OF SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

The special correspondent in Porto Rico of the Kansas City "Star," who is supposed to obtain his information from General Miles, says: "That General Miles was in command of the entire Army when in Washington is, of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with General Garcia. The War Department recognized Miles as chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12, a telegram was sent to him from Washington which began: 'The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy is repeated for your information,' etc.

"No man who was at Tampa when General Miles arrived from Washington ever will doubt his supremacy, for all others, including General Shafter, became at once mere creatures at his beck and call. When General Shafter went to Cuba and General Miles returned to Washington, the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but on the contrary kept in as close touch as possible by wire with the movements of Shafter's command."

"After the fight of July 1 and 2, General Shafter was in despair. Vacillating, weak and discouraged on the Fourth of July, he sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the Adjutant General: 'Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in Camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.

"There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men."

"This puts a different aspect on affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss."

"General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobre road. Lawton says cannot compel General Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have."

"I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering the harbor, so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Watson replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging."

"Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's 2d Brigade, from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits have appeared so far. If we have to go to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting a large body of troops here."

"The town is in a terrible condition as to food and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes."

"Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue."

"I am sorry to say I am no better, and, in addition to my weakness, cannot be out on account of a slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Miles had interview with consuls this morning, and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious."

SHAFER, "Major General."

"It was this situation which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements (July 7) he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"General Shafter, Santiago:

"Take every precaution against surprise, and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you."

"MILES, 'Major General, Commanding.'

"General Miles sailed for Cuba. On July 11 at noon he reported his safe arrival to the War Department, and at once assumed charge, reporting to the Secretary of War. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the War Department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example:

"Washington, July 13.

"Major General Miles:

"You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly."

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"This dispatch recognized Miles as Commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a dispatch to General Shafter, assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch General Miles refers to as 'secret,' for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington and General Shafter saying nothing about it."

"After the surrender, General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commis-



Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus*.

There were two ways of flanking the position at Albo-

Five hundred men of the 5th Infantry arrived from Tampa under command of Lieut. Col. Freeman. They will relieve Col. Hood's immunes in the city garrison, who go to San Luis, twenty miles out, with the brigade of General Ewers.



nito. One road runs on the west of it from Coamo northward to Barranquitas, in the rear of the enemy. The other runs from Arroyo, or rather from Guayama, the important city which Arroyo serves as port, to Cayey, where the military road turns northward. The situation will be understood when we say that the military road does not cross the island directly, but runs east nearly parallel with the southern coast for forty miles from Ponce to Cayey, where it is not more than twelve or fifteen miles from the coast. Gen. Brooke, advancing with Hains's Brigade, the 4th Ohio, 8th Illinois and Missouri Batteries, from Guayama, would approach Alibonito from the eastern or Cayey side, while Gen. Ernst's Brigade came up from the western side, and if desired a third force could go round to the rear at Barranquitas.

Gen. Brooke sent out a reconnoitering force as early as the 8th of August and met the enemy three or four miles north of Guayama, losing five men wounded. The real advance was not made until August 12, when Gen. Brooke, breaking camp at daylight, passed Guayama by noon, and at 3 o'clock found the enemy in their old position. The attack was beginning in good order, but Gen. Brooke was unfortunately in telegraphic communication with headquarters, and just as the gunners were sighting their first piece Lieut. McLaughlin, of the Signal Corps, galloped up with news of the peace. Gen. Brooke said: "You came fifteen minutes too soon. The troops will be disappointed." And they were.

So ends the well-planned campaign of Porto Rico. It was a great operation in petto, and with 11,000 men Gen. Miles was able to arrange the occupation of an island 108 miles long and 37 broad so skillfully that he always had two columns within supporting distance. We occupied about one-third the island with a loss of three killed and twenty-eight wounded, against a preponderating force. The opposition we encountered was not spirited, except at Alibonito and the Rosario River, but we could have forced the conclusion with equal certainty, though, of course, with greater loss if stoutly met.

Since the armistice we have entered the harbor of San Juan as far as permitted by a ship sunk in the fairway. Captain General Macias seems to accept the situation and the surrender of the island is one of the few definite and conceded articles of the protocol. When Gen. Miles entered Ponce he declared the purpose of annexation clearly, and the people everywhere have accepted the situation with welcome.

#### THE WAR RECORD.

The index to our volume XXXV., which was completed by the issue of the number for Aug. 25, 1898, is ready and will be published in a week or two. With it we shall give a diary of the war with Spain. The first number of the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL" was issued Aug. 29, 1863; the last volume covers the period of our recent war history. The record is not yet as complete as we intend to make it. From San Francisco, Cal., Col. W. R. Smedberg writes saying: "There is a lamentable lack of information about the battle of Santiago, and we hope that you may soon be able to compile for us what has been given out. On this most particularly we have been unable to get at many facts and with your facilities we hope soon to be informed upon many points now unknown. The reports of Brigadier and Division Commanders would be very acceptable and so far we have seen only Wheeler and Kent's. No tabulated list of casualties has been published by authority. Officers have surprisingly come to life after it being positively reported that they had been killed. Others at first 'uninjured,' we now learn were killed or wounded. We have seen reports of the killed and wounded in some regiments, but others not mentioned. In no case have we seen 'strength of regiment engaged' reported; this, taken with number of casualties, is the best guide as to the hard fighting. Where all did so well we cannot compare the work fully except by knowing the proportion of officers and men killed and wounded, to the number actually engaged. Give us, too, names of companies and regiments of each brigade and division, somewhat as on next page. You know we depend on you to keep us posted and we old Regulars are deeply interested in Santiago and all its particulars."

We have published all the reports of brigade and division commanders so far received and hope to have others soon; also the data asked for. The correct list of officers killed was published last week. Our correspondent in the field is preparing a full account of the campaign, which will include a list of regimental and company officers. It will help us greatly to make this correct if officers who were in the field will send us a list of their company officers, strength of companies and percentage of killed and wounded.

#### THE THIRTEENTH AT SAN JUAN.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

In your issue of July 20 it appears that other regiments than the 13th claim that theirs were the first to reach the summit and blockhouse of San Juan in the battle of July 1. I give quotations from the reports of three officers which ought to settle this matter.

From report of Maj. Auman, commanding 13th Infantry, to Assistant Adjutant General, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, July 5, 1898: "A squad of Co. H, 13th Infantry, under Lieut. T. M. Anderson, were the first to reach the top. All of these state there were no men of any other regiment there when they arrived." From report of Lieut. W. L. Simpson, Adj., 9th Inf., Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 3d Brigade, during the battle, to Assistant Adjutant General, 3d Brigade, dated Aug. 11, 1898: "A part of Maj. Auman's command were absolutely the first to reach the top of the hill." From General Kent's report of July 7, 1898: "The 13th Infantry captured the enemy's colors waving over the fort."

Following is a list of officers of the general staff appointed general officers of Volunteers:

Inspector General's Department—Joseph C. Breckenridge, Major General of Volunteers; Henry W. Lawton, Joseph P. Sanger, Robert P. Hughes, Brigadier Generals.

Adjutant General's Department—Theodore Schwan, Arthur McArthur, Michael V. Sheridan, John B. Babcock, Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Corps of Engineers—Wm. Ludlow, Peter C. Hains, John C. Gilmore, Geo. L. Gillespie, Oswald H. Ernst, Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Pay Department—Alfred E. Bates, Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The report that Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, is to be abandoned is said at the War Department to be untrue. Not until it has served its purpose will the camp be given up. Several weeks may elapse yet before the camp is abandoned. The troops will be ordered to their home camps as soon as they are in a condition to leave or be discharged from the service after a two months' furlough. The camp will actually fade away by degrees.

The awards for the construction of the large number of torpedo boats and destroyers will be made as soon as the Board of Bureau Chiefs, to whom the question has been referred, have acted. There is every promise that the arrangements of the bids in detail and a correct solution of the many mixed problems presented by the bidders will not be cleared up until late next week and that the Department will be unable to formally award contracts for several days later. It seems assured now that the Herreshoffs will be allowed to build two or three of the vessels on their bids, notwithstanding they were not presented within the legal time, owing to an accident which could not be provided against. Firms, however, not generally recognized by the Navy Department as capable of undertaking this kind of work will possibly not have been, and only those yards known to be responsible, substantial and experienced, will be recognized in the distribution of the boats. Torpedo boat building in this country has not yet been developed to an extent which gives proof of the ability of many firms to undertake this type of work, and as there is little profit in it, none but the smaller yards as a rule submit bids. In the recent competition neither the Cramp or the Newport News Company made entries, these yards evidently being satisfied to construct the battleships and larger type of ships for the Navy, and resting confident that when the contracts for battleships and monitors are made both will receive their share of the work.

Secretary Alger denies that an investigation of the Army departments will be ordered. He said to an interviewer: "Complaints of all sorts from private individuals have been made, which were investigated and proved to be unfounded. There have been charges against the Surgeon General, Commissary and Quartermaster General's department, which are equally untrue. Three harder worked or more competent officers cannot be found in the service than these men. \* \* \* If any one is to blame for not supplying the soldiers with rations and taking proper sanitary precautions it is the commanding officers in the field. Supplies were always on hand, and if they were not distributed the fault does not lie with the bureau chiefs. Regular Army officers were in charge of all the camps except in the case of Gen. Lee, and he is a graduate of West Point, and the first notice the Department had of the lack of food and poor sanitary conditions came through the press. Gen. Lee's camp at Jacksonville has proved to be the healthiest one, and this is because half barrels were used for refuse instead of sinks, thus keeping the place clean." Others say that the sick in Gen. Lee's camp were treated in regimental hospitals, and thus did not appear on the Department records. Only 2 per cent. of the men of his command are ill.

The work of the Naval War Board is about ended, and unless some unexpected problems are presented it will shortly be dissolved for good. All the members are now on leaves of absence, and the intention of the naval officials is shortly to issue orders detaching the officers on the Board, assigning them to other duties, except in the case of Capt. Mahan, retired, who will return home. The Board during the early stages of the war consisted of Secretary Long, ex-officio; Admiral Sigsbee, Capt. Mahan, Capt. Crowninshield, and Capt. Barker. Later Capt. Barker was detached for duty on the Newark, and lately none of the sessions has been attended by the Secretary. Capt. Mahan was brought home from Rome where he was spending the winter with his family to give the benefit of his knowledge to the Board and has ever since been a constant and hard-working member. Admiral Sigsbee has been ordered as a member of a promotion board, and Capt. Crowninshield has all he can attend to in managing the Navigation Bureau. No board of the Department has rendered more valuable services to the Government than that of which Secretary Long was president.

The Navy Department is determined that the Illinois Naval Militia shall be mustered out with much ceremony and display. This organization is one of the strongest in the country and sent more men to the front in comparison to its strength than that of any other State. Over 500 will leave New York early next week in charge of Lieutenant Commander Hawley and Chief Engineer Webster for Chicago, where undoubtedly they will be received by the citizens with enthusiasm. These naval officers were selected on account of having mustered the men into the service of the Government last spring. Certificates of honorable discharge of a new form will be given each man, and also every man who served on the auxiliary fleet. The certificate follows the regular form of discharge except in its decoration. Small engravings of an old type monitor, a converted yacht and a commerce destroyer of the Yosemite type are its features, which represent the three classes of vessels, on which the Naval Reserve men served.

The Navy Department believing that the naval militiamen will be better pleased to go to their homes in bodies has decided to muster out the boys as a whole instead of individually, as heretofore. The Yankee, at New York, will be the first to lose its men in this way and other vessels are soon to follow her. The naval militia rendered excellent service in the war. Those on the Oregon from Chicago in the battle of July 3 performed their duties so ably that reports frequently arrive at the Navy Department speaking in the highest terms of their ability. It is said that new men were instructed in their duties by the militiamen so well did they go about their work. The enlisted men also took particular delight in showing their appreciation of the good work of these youngsters and cheered them as they were gathered to be mustered aboard. The mustering out of the entire militia is held back owing to the necessity of retaining a sufficient number of men to man the ships.

Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d U. S. Art., wounded at Porto Rico, is in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. To visitors to his bedside he has given some interesting accounts of the fighting there. He is quoted as saying: "The fire continued with fierceness, but from our new position we brought a house into view. I had the gun instantly trained upon it, as I saw several Spaniards there. The very first shot landed fairly upon its side and, penetrating, burst inside, sending things flying. The enemy broke cover, and I turned to the Sergeant, saying: 'That was a good one; now give them—' As I turned something struck me through the body. I knew I was badly hit, but felt no pain. It was like being struck over the shoulders with a club. I passed my hand to my side and brought it away full of blood. The Sergeant saw me, and ran to my side. 'They've got me this time,' I said, and he put his arm around me, and led me away and let me lie down."

The wonderful performance of the machinery in ships during the last three months, as shown by reports received at the Navy Department, is a tribute to American mechanical skill and workmanship and especially to the careful attention given it by the engineering department. Throughout the period of greatest activity there were no serious breakdowns to record and no instances where the damage sustained by the engines through trivial causes could not be attended to by the mechanical force on board. The value of the triple screw system as applied to the Columbia and Minneapolis was proved by the remarkable speed which could be got up in a short time. On many occasions the Columbia, while cruising along under her two wing screws, often assumed a speed as high as 19 to 20 knots within 19 minutes after the signal had been given for full speed ahead. The center screw in this time was put in action and going along under natural draft the Columbia had no difficulty in making racing time shortly after the order had been given. This would not have been possible with twin screws unless the ship was kept under full boiler power at all times. Engineer officers are more than ever convinced that the three-screw vessel is the coming warship for speed and that for scouting purposes there are no more valuable vessels than those of the Columbia and Minneapolis type.

Bids will be opened at the Navy Department on Saturday for the purchase of 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder that is to replace the brown prismatic now supplied to three-fourths of our ships. The bidding is expected to be close and a price will be offered for supplying the powder at probably considerable less than one dollar a pound. This large quantity in addition to that being daily turned out at the factory at Newport will soon give the service an adequate supply and enable it to be fully equipped with the new brand. On the completion of another factory at the Naval Proving Station at Indian Head, the Government will be in a position to supply all of the smokeless powder it may require.

The Navy Department has given out no intimation that there will be any considerable reduction in the number of commissioned ships of the Navy at this time. The suspension of hostilities has permitted the return to home waters of a great number of warships, but the Department instead of retiring the vessels is desirous of using the opportunity to thoroughly overhaul them and to make many changes in the ships so that in the course of a few weeks it is hoped that the Navy will be in better shape than it was at the outbreak of war. The vessels will be docked, painted and cleaned one after the other, or as fast as the Navy Yards can make room for them.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, chaplain of the 71st New York Vols., speaking of the experiences and hardships of the regiment in the field, is quoted as saying: "I think the reports of needless suffering and privation have been exaggerated. Gen. Shafter did everything that could be expected of a General under the circumstances. In answer to the accusations of mismanagement that have been made, I say let every complaint be thoroughly investigated. Let the truth be known. Then the great achievements of Shafter and his Army may be more fully appreciated. At Camp Wikoff, which has been severely criticised, I know from personal observation that every soldier is as well protected and cared for as could be expected in the Army."

Work on the mammoth dry dock which Collis P. Huntington will build at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at a cost of \$1,000,000 was begun Aug. 30. The basin will be 800 feet long, with a breadth of 80 feet at the bottom and 148 feet at the top. The depth will be 41 feet 8 inches, from the top of the sill, giving 34½ feet of water at low tide. The keel blocks will extend five feet above the bottom, enabling a vessel drawing 29½ feet of water to enter the dock. The entrance will be 106 feet at the top and 80 feet wide at the bottom. Two large ships can be docked at once.

It may not be unbecoming to suggest that the opinion of the Army officers concerning the Cubans, with whom they have had much to do, is more to the point than the admiration for them conceived by Naval officers who have little or nothing to do with them, and have seen them at their best. It is the case of the Irishman who was convicted on the testimony of two spalpeens, who saw him commit the crime when he could bring a hundred men to swear that they did not see him do it.

The Chief Surgeon at the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, reports to Surgeon General Sternberg that the 600 patients there are well cared for and doing well. He has 71 female nurses and plenty of ice, milk and other delicacies, and also a reserve fund of \$2,000 to expend for the sick. Any report of starving, he says in his report, must have come from some typhoid convalescent who was not allowed all he wanted to eat by the Surgeons' orders so as to prevent a severe relapse.

Deliveries of the new naval small arm under a second contract providing for 5,000 additional are making rapidly. These weapons are distributed as fast as received and the old guns turned in to naval arsenals where they will be held subject to call by State naval militia organizations.

A Washington correspondent, an officer of rank, writes: "There will be a hot time in Congress this winter. There will not be enough 'whitewash' to go around."

An officer of the Navy who participated gallantly in the sea fight against Cervera said the other evening: "I have been very lucky in this war; I have only lost one number."

The Distilling Ship Iris has been ordered from Norfolk to Montauk where she will assist the Army officials in purifying water used at Camp Wikoff. Medical men have concluded that the water must be distilled to prevent the further spread of typhoid and asked the Navy to assist in the work.

Cadets Halligan, Williams and Watts, of last graduating class at Annapolis have been selected for transfer to the Construction Corps and will begin the course in naval architecture under Naval Constr. Hobson, Oct. 1. Naval Constr. Hobson will again be in charge of this department at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster Gen. Stanton has assigned the following Paymasters to pay the Porto Rican troops: Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Fred T. Jones, H. L. Grant, and M. R. Dayton.

The battleship Illinois will be launched at Newport at Newport News Oct. 4. She will be christened by Miss Tanner, daughter of the Illinois Governor.



We have received a very interesting diary of the experiences of the 4th U. S. Inf. at Santiago, which we shall publish next week.

Lieut. Col. Allen, Chief Signal Officer in Porto Rico, will sail for New York this week. Col. Allen has done long and excellent service in both Cuba and Porto Rico. His health is now impaired and it was thought advisable to relieve him from his present duties. Col. Glasgow will be left in charge of the Signal Corps in Porto Rico. There is yet much work to be done in connection with the temporary telegraph lines which have been established in the island. Col. Greene, commanding the signal detachment at Santiago, will leave with his men for the United States some time this week.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Aug. 31: Lieut. Chas. S. Hatch, Jr., U. S. N.; Naval Cadet O. W. Forman, U. S. N.; Col. J. A. Smith, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Ord, U. S. A.; Maj. W. A. Thompson, U. S. A.; and wife; Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. A.; Maj. W. H. Comerys, U. S. A.; Capt. W. L. Buck, U. S. A.; Maj. S. T. Norvell, U. S. A.; wife and daughter; Capt. J. E. Willard, U. S. V.; Naval Cadet Jas. B. Gilmer, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. P. O'Neill, U. S. A.; Capt. A. G. Hammond, U. S. A.; Capt. J. E. Brady, U. S. A.; Maj. Guy Howard, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Clement, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Shipley, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. H. Merchant, U. S. A.; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Capt. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Gen. J. K. Mizner, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. S. Corby, U. S. V.; Capt. R. P. Wainwright, U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. Kerr, U. S. A.; Capt. J. S. Hart, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A.

The retention of the troops which have been ordered mustered out of service in camps where there are regiments which have not been so designated is having a most demoralizing effect. Infractions of discipline are becoming frequent and discontent and homesickness are apparent among the troops who have not yet been selected for discharge. This effect is so serious that Gen. Graham, who is in charge of Camp Meade at Middletown, Pa., sent the following telegram to Gen. Corbin Sept. 1: "The presence in this camp of regiments which have been ordered mustered out of service is exercising a demoralizing influence over the men of those regiments which have thus far been held in the service, for which reason I strongly recommend that the former regiments be ordered to proceed to their State camps forthwith." It is expected that orders will be issued in compliance with the wishes of Gen. Graham which will be made applicable to all camps.

It is said at the Navy Department that no appointments from the Volunteer officers serving as Engineers will be made to the permanent corps until after the personnel bill has been passed. The adoption of this measure will necessitate a large increase in the number of Naval Engineers, and to meet this deficiency it will be necessary to make selections from those in civil life. Several of the Volunteers have already been mustered out and others will follow in the next few weeks. Those who have rendered good service and whose merits are recognized by the Engineer-in-Chief will have a most excellent chance for appointment in the Regular service. To secure any of these men, however, Congressional authority is necessary, and until this has been secured the corps cannot possibly be enlarged. There are now eight vacancies in the grades of Assistant Engineer which will not be filled until the personnel bill passes or officers can be secured from next year's final graduating class of naval cadets.

Many complaints are received by the War Department that the troops in Porto Rico have not been paid since they left this country. Paymaster Gen. Stanton has stated that his Department was not in any way to blame. It was his intention to have the eleven Paymasters at Santiago go to Porto Rico over a week ago for the purpose of paying the soldiers, but several of them are ill with yellow and typhoid fever and were unable to perform their duties. Some of the Santiago Paymasters are expected to arrive at Montauk Point with the funds intended for these troops and upon their arrival Paymaster Gen. Stanton will order a detachment of officers to Porto Rico to pay the men to Sept. 1. The Pay Department has had great trouble with the accounts of troops in the field. The blanks on which returns are made by company commanders and others were not taken from the transports, and officers were without paper or the means of making out descriptive lists or reports necessary to personal identification and the location of soldiers. In some cases the pay of enlisted men must be held up, and it will require a good deal of work to straighten out the tangle.

Paris has been immeasurably excited and the whole world astounded by the news that Lieut. Col. Henry, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the French War Department, had confessed that he had forged one of the important documents used to incriminate Capt. Dreyfus, and had committed suicide in prison. The paper he forged was dated two years after Dreyfus's conviction, and its importance arose from the fact that it contained the name Dreyfus where other letters had used only D—, and thus prevented reconsideration of the case. The confession has had serious consequences upon the French staff. Gen. Boisdeffre, Chief of Staff, and Gen. Gonse have resigned and their subordinates may follow suit. Col. Paty du Clam has been arrested for complicity in the forgery and Count Esterhazy has been retired on half pay. Many conjectures are current to explain Col. Henry's confession. He left a letter in which he protested that he had not appreciated the gravity of his act which was committed "solely for the good of the cause." This discovery does not acquit Dreyfus, but may give him a new trial. Recent accounts from the Isle du Diabie say the prisoner has books and writing materials, walks freely about the island and converses without restraint. After having engaged the attention of the foremost experts in chirography in France the forged letter was detected by the water mark in the paper! Not the least extraordinary occurrence in this most celebrated of celebrated causes is the fact that Gen. Henry denied his guilt stoutly until the Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, said: "On your honor as a soldier, did you or did you not write that letter?" Col. Henry replied: "Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it." The Minister of War has appointed Gen. Renouard, Director of the Military College, as Chief of Staff, succeeding Gen. Boisdeffre.

The Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Co., Ltd., has failed in its attempt to enjoin the Director-General of British Ordnance factories from manufacturing the service explosive Cordite, on the ground that it infringes their patents. The case was dismissed by the House of Lords with costs, and the appeal later from this decision has also been dismissed.

#### MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following Volunteer organizations have been ordered mustered out: The 1st, 5th and 3d Missouri, the 159th Indiana, the 8th New York, 8th Massachusetts, 1st, 5th and 7th Illinois, 65th New York, 3d U. S. V. Cavalry, 4th Texas, 5th Ohio, 1st Wisconsin, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry (Rough Riders), 33d Michigan, 34th Michigan, 1st Connecticut, 1st Illinois, 50th Iowa, 3d Virginia, 1st and 2d Mississippi, 32d Michigan Inf., 1st, 3d and Virginia; 2d Mississippi, 32d Michigan Inf., 1st, 3d and 5th Ohio Inf., 158th Indiana, 2 squadrons Ohio Cav., 2d North Carolina Inf., 1st and 2d Alabama Inf., 3d U. S. Volunteer Cav., 2d Massachusetts Inf., 1st, 2d 3d and 18th Pennsylvania Inf., 4th Wisconsin Inf., 71st New York, 1st New Jersey, 1st South Carolina.

#### INEQUALITIES IN NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

That a change in the system of rewarding officers of the Navy is needed becomes more apparent as the defects, inequalities, hardships, and injustices are developed when critical examination is made of the naval list as a result of the present leap-frog method which has been followed. Men who have seen long, desperate and trying service are chagrined on returning North to find that they have lost numbers in actual rank. The present system presents an element of pure injustice to fifty officers where it may slightly benefit one, and besides encourages the most injurious stagnation in the advancement of several high ranking officers who but for the war would have attained promotion much earlier than they will now. At the present rate and practice of issuing rewards promotion in any grade may be seriously affected and neutralized by advancements that may be made subsequently by the juniors below. The Navy has no sympathy with a system that in many cases does not serve the purpose for which it was framed, but imposes reckless injustice on faithful officers. It is a system intended to benefit the service, but three-fourths of the time fails to do so. It is imposed on the Navy Department by Congress and entails so much injustice that a large portion of the Navy has already rebelled against it. There is no more acceptable reward to officers than advancement in rank, but when secured at the heavy expense of others it is but just to credit them with a feeling that some other method should be found. Congress may be expected to do something at its next session to reform the present method of special naval promotions and to find some other system more equitable.

The hardships imposed upon numbers of officers is shown in the attached list, carefully prepared for the "Journal" by the Navy Department. In this list the officers jumped are named and where figures are given they show how many numbers the sufferers have lost by the advancement of those below them:

Howison, Kautz, Remy, Farquhar, Watson, Robeson, Schley, Casey.—By Commodore Sampson.  
2. Howison, 2. Kautz, 2. Remy, 2. Farquhar, 2. Watson, 2. Robeson.—By Commodore Schley.  
3. Robeson, 2. Casey, 2. Cromwell.—By Commodore Philip.  
Picking, Rodgers, Kempff.—By Captain Higginson.  
Terry, Miller, Read, Johnson, Shepard.—By Captain Evans.  
2. Johnson, 2. Shepard, 2. Wildes, 2. Glass, 2. Cooper.—By Captain Taylor.  
Wise, Coghlan, 3. Harrington, 3. Ludlow, Dyer.—By Captain Cook.  
2. Wise, 2. Coghlan, 4. Harrington, 4. Ludlow, 2. Dyer, 4. Chester.—By Captain Clark.  
3. Dyer, 3. Chester, 4. Barclay.—By Captain Sigbee.  
Lamberton, 3. Leary, 3. Whiting, 2. O'Neill, 2. Goodrich.—By Captain Chadwick.  
2. Jewell, 2. Folger, Schouler, Dickins, Wilde, Davis.—By Commander McCalla.  
Ingersoll, Marix, Kennedy, Kelly, Moser.—By Lieutenant Commander Rodgers (R. P.).  
2. Kelly, 2. Moser, Jasper.—By Lieutenant Commander Schroeder.  
3. Moser, 2. Jasper, Drake, McLean, Barnette, Delano, Forse, Moore, Wadhams, Adams.—By Lieutenant Commander Winwright.  
2. Wadhams, 2. Adams, Selfridge, Everett, Hawley.—By Lieutenant Commander Rodgers (J. A.).  
2. Everett, 2. Hawley, Carlin, Blockinger, Garst.—By Lieutenant Commander Cogswell.  
Niles, Stevens, Perkins, Buckingham, Bowman.—By Lieutenant Commander Potter.  
2. Stevens, 2. Perkins, 2. Buckingham, 2. Bowman, Beehler.—By Lieutenant Commander Barber.  
3. Bowman, 2. Beehler, Paine, Osborn, Briggs.—By Lieutenant Commander Mason.  
Emmons, Noel, Hodgson, Helm, Butler.—By Lieutenant Winslow.  
Laird, Usher, Hughes, Carter, Fletcher.—By Lieutenant Sharp.  
Rose, Pond, McLean, Chambers, Gillmore.—By Lieutenant Tappan.  
Witzel Winterhalter, Orchard, Jordan, Fechteler.—By Lieutenant Brumby.  
Knapp, Rodgers, Smith, Wood, Lloyd.—By Lieutenant Huse.  
Jayne, Doyle, Key, Howard, Field.—By Lieutenant Anderson.  
Stone, Washington, Boughter, Davis, Burrage.—By Lieutenant (J. G.) Blue.  
Keunall, Hough, Christy, Irwin, Evans.—By Ensign Caldwell.  
Jones, Graham, Bennett, Sandoz, Luby.—By Ensign Scott.  
Hart, Murfin, Sargent, Miller, Chase.—By Cadet White.  
Robinson, Harris.—By Chief Engineer MacConnell.  
Roelker, Ford.—By Chief Engineer Hannum.  
Engard, Smith, Habighurst.—By Chief Engineer Bates.  
2. Engard, 2. Smith, 2. Habighurst.—By Chief Engineer Milligan.  
Inch, Webster, Stevenson.—By Chief Engineer Rae.  
Kearny, Moore, Ogden.—By Chief Engineer Cowie.  
Howell, Perry.—By Chief Engineer Bayley.  
Hall, Schell, Griffin.—By Chief Engineer Cowie.  
DuBose, Eggert.—By Cadet Powell.

#### Asiatic Captains.

Glass, Cooper, Taylor, Wadleigh, Crowninshield.—By Captain Wildes.  
Harrington, Ludlow, Cook, Chester, Clark, Barclay.—By Captain Coghlan.  
2. Harrington, 2. Ludlow, 2. Cook, 2. Chester, 2. Clark, 2. Barclay.—By Captain Gridley.  
3. Cook, 3. Chester, 3. Clark, 3. Barclay, Sigbee, Leary, Whiting.—By Captain Dyer.  
2. Leary, 2. Whiting, O'Neill, Goodrich, Chadwick, Jewell, Folger.—By Captain Lamberton.  
Farenholt, Strong, Impey, Watson, Merry, Gibson, Maynard, Lyon, Dayton.—By Commander Walker.  
Moore, Belknap, Gilmore, Leutze, Sebree, Couden, Pendleton, Swift, Mansfield, Symonds.—By Commander Wood.

Maj. Gen. Merritt, Military Governor of Manila, has been ordered to proceed by the way of Hong Kong to Paris. He will act as military adviser to the United States Peace Commission in all matters pertaining to the Philippine Islands. It is rumored that General Merritt will be joined in Paris by his fiancée and will be immediately married. Orders have been issued by the War Department directing General Greene, U. S. V., to proceed to San Francisco and be mustered out of the service. General Babcock has also been ordered from Manila to San Francisco, where he will report for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of California.

We have to record this week the death of several officers of our Army who have deserved well of their country. Col. J. J. Van Horne, 8th U. S. Inf., disabled at Santiago, died Aug. 30, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., of heart failure; Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th U. S. Inf., of apoplexy, Aug. 24, at Porto Rico; Lieut. Col. C. B. McLellan, retired, Aug. 24, at St. Louis; Lieut. W. H. Osborne, 5th U. S. Cav., at Montauk Point, Aug. 23.

#### PERSONALS.

Lieut. Thales L. Ameen, 3d U. S. Art., arrived at West Point, N. Y., early in the week and reported for duty.

Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gilmor and P. A. Engr. Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Southampton, England, Aug. 31.

Maj. S. C. Mills, U. S. A., was at Montauk Point this week for the purpose of mustering out the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders).

Colonel George H. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A., is just beginning to convalesce from a third severe relapse from typhoid fever. This is the eleventh week of his confinement from this prevalent disease.

Brigadier General Royal T. Frank was this week assigned to command temporarily the 3d Army Corps, formerly commanded by General Wade, the latter having been detailed to become a member of the Cuban Commission.

We are glad to learn that two officers reported by the press dispatches as killed at Manila were only wounded, and both Capt. B. Jorstad and O. Seaback, 13th Minnesota, have been promoted to be Brevet Majors of Volunteers.

Colonel John Jacob Astor denied this week that he had any intention of resigning his commission, and stated that he proposed to continue in the Army as long as the war lasted. His furlough has expired and he will now return to duty.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty is the guest of Miss Stone at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Stone, which is at Brightwood, one of the most delightful suburbs of Washington, D. C. She expects to join Col. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., in a few days at Long Island.

A Santiago dispatch says: Surg. Maj. Summers has brought Naval Constructor Hobson to Santiago and ordered him to take a two days' rest. Mr. Hobson says he is confident of success in his work on the Colon. The pontoons, air bags and compressed air machinery are all ready waiting for calm days.

Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., A. A. G., U. S. V., left New York on the Seneca for Santiago to relieve Maj. George Andrews as Adjutant General of the new Department of Santiago. During the war between China and Japan Capt. Beacom obtained leave of absence and attached himself to the headquarters of Marshal Oyama.

Maj. D. M. Appel, U. S. A., the Surgeon in charge of the sick of the Army in the New York city hospitals and in the Government hospitals, has arranged a system by which any one calling at his office on the fourth floor of the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, may obtain information about any sick soldier in any hospital in Greater New York.

The Berlin which arrived at Montauk Point this week had among others on board Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates and staff, consisting of Maj. Woodruff, Ives and Irons, Captains Fisher, McMillan and Tycert and Lieuts. Reeves and Frazer. On board the San Marcos were Capt. A. H. Merrill, Capt. Arthur Murray, Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Lieut. McKinstry, Capt. W. L. Smith, Lieut. A. G. Abbott, Chenault, O'Brien and Thomas N. Adams, Surg. Maj. W. C. Borden, Asst. Surg. B. E. Baker, H. P. Jackson, F. M. C. Usher, and Thomas A. Claytor, from the U. S. General Hospital at Key West.

Lieut. H. S. Morgan, U. S. Engineer Corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogue Sound Aug. 31, in a gallant effort to rescue the crew of the ill-fated Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daukausle Beach. The bark was pounding to pieces in the heavy breakers, and Lieut. Morgan, with four riggers, went from Tybee Island to their rescue, but were swamped by a tremendous sea just as they reached the bark. Lieut. Morgan was encumbered by his uniform and a heavy life preserver and drowned despite a brave struggle.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. A. C. Almy, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, Gunner Otto Fries, Asst. Paymr. D. M. Addison, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, Lieut. G. Farbox, Lieut. Vreeland, Asst. Paymr. J. H. Venan, Ensign R. R. Belknap, Naval Cadet H. A. Herbert, Jr., Chaplain F. C. Brown, Lieut. W. O. Hulme, Asst. Engr. W. B. Dickey, Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, Ensign D. W. Knox, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, Ensign C. P. Upshur, Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, Lieut. D. W. Coffin, Chief Engr. Geo. Brown, Asst. Engr. A. B. Fry, Asst. Constr. D. C. Nutting, Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland.

Ensign Wilfred Van Nest Powelson, U. S. N., was married Aug. 31 at the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Margaret Olivia Millar, of Wyoming. O. Miss Millar was attended by Miss Margaret Clark, the only bridesmaid, and Graham Millar, of New York, a brother of the bride, best man. The only other members of the bridal party were Lieut. John Boyer, Ensign O. P. Jackson and Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, brother officers of Ensign Powelson on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. Besides these there were present Mr. and Mrs. A. V. N. Powelson, parents of the bridegroom, and Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, commander of the St. Paul. Lieut. E. A. Millar, 6th U. S. Art., another brother of the bride, was unable to be present. Ensign Powelson lay outstretched on his bed during the marriage ceremony with his broken leg in a swing suspended from a frame. The bride stood beside the bed and the Chaplain at the head. Several handsome floral tributes were sent to the bride by the officers of the cruiser St. Paul. It will be six weeks or longer before Ensign Powelson will be able to leave the hospital. The accident on the St. Paul which brought about the quiet wedding nearly cost the young Ensign his life. He fell a distance of sixty feet into the hold of the vessel, sustaining a fracture of the left leg in three places from his knee to his ankle.



Mr. John D. Drum, son of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf., resides at 60 Pemberton square, Boston.

Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st U. S. Art., up from Key West, Fla., paid a brief visit to friends in New York City this week.

Lieut. H. J. Brees, U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Constitution, N. H., and has taken temporary command of the post.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., after a short stay at Fort Hancock, N. J., now takes his battery to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick, after a pleasant but brief stay at Long Beach, L. I., have returned to New York.

Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th U. S. Art., who recently arrived in the North from Florida, is spending a few weeks leave at Washington, Conn.

Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., closed up his business at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., early in the week and left for West Point for a tour of duty there.

Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, U. S. N., who has been on duty in connection with the auxiliary Navy, has been relieved, and has returned to his home in Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., who has been on the sick list at Portsmouth, N. H., is so far recovered that he has been assigned to command the Michigan.

An Evansville press dispatch of Aug. 29 states that Gen. Don Carlos Buell, formerly a distinguished officer U. S. Army, is dying at his home near Paradise, Ky.

The thirty-second annual national encampment of the G. A. R. takes place in Cincinnati next week. This year the occasion will be for many reasons unusually interesting.

Naval Constr. John G. Tawressey, U. S. N., on duty at Portsmouth, N. H., is making plans for electric cranes and for the establishment of a powerful plant at that Navy Yard.

Henry Mason, who superintended the building and placing of the engines for the Maine and the gunboat Marblehead, died at his home, 153 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 27.

Paymr. I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Brooklyn, is enjoying a visit to his family at Newport, R. I. Since his service on the Cuban blockade Paymr. Hobbs has lost twenty pounds.

Commo. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., has entered upon his new duties as a member of the Lighthouse Board. His late command, the battleship Massachusetts, will now be commanded by Capt. Nicolai Ludlow.

The funeral of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf., killed at Santiago, took place at Boston, Mass., this week. The artillery at Fort Warren furnished the escort, and the occasion was very impressive.

Maj. and Mrs. E. A. Bancroft announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Edith, to Mr. Robert Monroe Boyd, of the firm of Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, 111 Broadway, New York. New London, Aug. 25, 1898.

Comdr. W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., who has been in command of the troopship City of Peking on the Pacific, has been detached for duty at Mare Island, in connection with the Adams, which it is understood he will shortly command.

The many friends of Ensign Powelson, who has been an Acting Lieutenant on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, now at Cramp's shipyard, will regret to learn that he had his leg and foot crushed Aug. 27 by falling down an elevator shaft on that vessel. He was taken to a hospital.

The Loyal Legioners in Honolulu, a goodly few, are to celebrate at a special meeting "the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the glorious conclusion of the war."

Capt. E. T. Strong and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U. S. N., have been busy at Portsmouth, N. H., preparing the camp for the battalion of U. S. Marines which arrived recently from Cuba. Tents with wooden floors have been provided, water pipes laid and the camp made as comfortable as possible.

Among other changes made in commanders of vessels this week Capt. William C. Wise has been detached from the Yale to command the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., relieving Capt. Silas W. Terry, who is ordered home to wait orders. Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch relieves Lieut. Comdr. D. Deleahanty from command of the Celtic.

Col. Roosevelt, referring to the recent death of Lieut. William Tiffany, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders), is quoted as saying: "He was one of the most gallant and efficient officers we had, a man of dauntless courage and absorbed attention to duty. I grew to rely on him more and more, and all of us will mourn him both as a staunch friend and a tried comrade in arms."

A recent Santiago dispatch says: There was serious trouble last night in the transportation department. A shortage of \$354 was found in the wharf pay sheet, and Col. Humphreys accused José Garcia, a cousin of the General, and ordered his arrest. Garcia was subsequently found to be innocent. It was with difficulty he was prevented from shooting Col. Humphreys on the spot.

On the occasion of the departure of P. A. Engr. Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., from a long tour of duty at the Navy Department, the engineer officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering tendered him a dinner on the evening of Aug. 27. The following officers were present: Engr. in Chief Melville, Chief Engr. Webster, P. A. Engrs. McFarland, King, Bevington, White and Asst. Engr. Reed.

Gens. J. F. Wade and M. C. Butler and Rear. Adml. Sampson, the Cuban Military Commissioners, with Col. J. W. Clous, the Recorder and legal adviser of the Commission, came to New York from Washington, D. C., this week, and sail Sept. 3 for Havana. We met Col. Clous, and were glad to find that Porto Rico agreed with him, for we have seldom seen him looking better.

Secretary of War Alger, says a Washington press dispatch, will go to Detroit this week for a short vacation, accompanied by his family. He is particularly desirous of going at this time on account of the state of health of his son, Capt. Fred Alger, of Gen. Miles's staff, who has been desperately ill in Washington. Capt. Alger is now able to travel, and it is expected his removal to Detroit will hasten his complete recovery.

Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., will be retired for age on Sept. 9, after a distinguished service dating from 1861. He was a line officer for many years, is a graduate of the Artillery School and was appointed to the Subsistence Department in 1882. He has been on duty in New York for some time past. He is an able and conscientious officer, and on his retirement from active service in New York Col. Woodruff, Chief Commissary, Department of the East, wrote him a well deserved letter expressing his high appreciation of his services and his character.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N., is on sick leave at Bell Island, Rowatan P. O., Conn.

Lieut. F. O. Ruger, 22d New York Vols., rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Aug. 30 from a short leave.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., was expected to visit friends in New York this week, en route to Montauk Point.

Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America's Cup, has given \$10,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of the American Army.

Chaplain Galloupe has recovered sufficiently from his wounds received at San Juan to leave his home at Newark, N. J., for a visit to Gotham.

Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th U. S. Art., remains on recruiting duty in Philadelphia, Pa., but has closed the branch rendezvous at Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Stephen Y. Seyburn and children and Miss Gilman are at Larchmont, while Col. Seyburn is completing the equipping of his Volunteer regiment.

Mrs. G. W. Cole, wife of Lieut. Cole, 7th Cav., has joined her husband at Middletown, Pa., after a delightful three months' tour through Canada.

Ensign Richard Palmer, of the Volunteer Navy, is at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he has been on sick leave suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He is now convalescent.

Col. E. E. Hardin, 2d N. Y. Vol. Inf. (Capt. 7th U. S. Inf.), arrived with his regiment at Troy Aug. 27, and after remaining there over night went into camp at Sand Lake, Averill Park.

The only Spanish flag captured in a land battle was taken in Porto Rico and has been sent, in charge of Capt. E. M. Fullington, 4th Ohio Volunteers, as a present to President McKinley.

Madrid dispatches say that Gen. Weyler declares in favor of a military dictatorship as the only means of regenerating the army and navy and of recovering the national honor and the lost Antilles.

Mrs. Kautz, wife of Commo. A. Kautz, U. S. N., at the head of a committee of Newporters, has sent several thousand dollars worth of supplies to Montauk Point for the use of the troops there, after ascertaining first what was most needed.

The Indianapolis "News" publishes portraits of Capt. William Black, 24th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Dougherty, retired and Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, retired, who acted as judges of the prize drills at the Knights of Pythias meeting in that city Aug. 24.

It will be news to Admiral Dewey to learn, as he will from an advertisement in the New York dailies under the head of "Astrology," that he consults Mrs. Blank who, besides being consulted by Dewey, "brings back lover and husband, good looks, speedy marriage."

Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, 8th U. S. Inf., who was wounded in the head at El Caney, has sufficiently recovered to rejoin his company at Montauk Point this week. It is worth noting that Lieut. Seyburn was the first to land his company (B) at Daiquiri on the 22d of June.

Maj. Theo. J. Wint, 10th U. S. Cav., who was shot through the left thigh in Cuba, is now recovering from the wound at the New York Hospital, New York City. It was expected he would be out of bed this week, but it will probably be six months before he returns to duty, and most of this time he will have to use crutches.

A recent Huntsville dispatch says: Captain Bookman, commanding Troop F, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav., is under arrest for using language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Bookman and Lieut. Col. M. W. Day, commanding the 1st (Captain 9th U. S. Cav.) exchanged angry words, and the former's arrest is the outcome.

The sentence of the court martial which tried Major Harvey Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, on the general charges of desecrating a grave near Bull Run, Va., while the 22d Kansas, with other regiments, were encamped there: Two months' suspension of rank, two months on one-half pay, two months' confinement at regimental headquarters, and a severe reprimand.

The Count de Las Infantas, said to be a lineal descendant of Columbus, is anxious to have the discoverer's remains taken to Spain. He says it is not too late to give recognition to this great man and that the proper resting place of the body is the royal chapel, where the Catholic queens and kings of Spain are buried, and where it will lie near those of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The meeting in Washington last week of Rear Admiral Schley and General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, is thus described by a press correspondent: Not content with a hearty grasp of the Admiral's hand, General Wilson folded him strongly in his arms, and with the water standing in his eyes, kissed him warmly on the cheek. There was no talking. At Annapolis the Admiral made a little speech, in which he said: "I fear that you have been too partial to me and given me more credit than I really deserve. It was solely good luck that placed me in the position which enabled me to help achieve one of the grandest victories ever gained. The men who deserve most of the credit are the men who fought behind the guns."

Asst. Surg. Anita Newcomb McGee, U. S. A., the first woman to bear a military commission in our service, has supplied the Medical Department with all the women nurses employed in the service. With her new title Dr. McGee has the right to wear a 2d Lieutenant's uniform. "And I'm going to," she said laughingly. "I'm only sorry it isn't ready to wear to Montauk." The uniform is of blue cloth, trimmed with black braid, with the letters U. S. and a cross in gold on the collar. Dr. McGee is the wife of Prof. W. J. McGee, head of the Bureau of Ethnology, in Washington, and daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb. She is the mother of several children. Born in Washington, she was early sent abroad to be educated at Geneva and one of the universities for women in England. She served two years on the staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and is well known in her profession in Washington. She has passed nearly 700 nurses for duty.

Among those who attended a very enjoyable dance at Hotel Castleton, Tompkinsville, N. Y., on the evening of Aug. 27, in honor of the officers of the warships lying there were Commo. J. W. Philip, of the Texas; Capt. Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa; Mrs. Evans and Miss Evans; Cadet Frank Taylor Evans, of the Massachusetts; Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the Indiana; Mrs. Taylor and Roger Taylor, Commo. Francis J. Higginson, of the Massachusetts; and Mrs. Higginson; Capt. C. S. Cotton, auxiliary cruiser Harvard; Capt. T. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., of the Massachusetts; and Mrs. Wood; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, of the New York; and Mrs. Marsh; Lieut. F. L. Chapin, of the Indiana; and Mrs. Chapin; Lieut. Thorpe, of the Marines; Surg. S. H. Dickson, of the Indiana; Asst. Engr. A. W. Hinds, of the Texas; Ensign A. E. Kalbach, of the Brooklyn; and Mrs. Kalbach; Ensign W. R. Gherardi, of the Indiana; Lieut. A. C. Hodgson and Naval Cadet W. H. Reynolds, of the Texas; Naval Cadets Pinney, H. T. Elson, T. L. Johnson, of the Massachusetts, and G. Chase, of the Indiana.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rogers, U. S. N., was at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.

General C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., is spending a few weeks at Seabright, N. J., with quarters at the Octagon.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, of the flagship New York, was visiting Mrs. Wm. E. Hudgins, on Lovitt avenue, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28.

Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., who has been in command of the cruiser Charleston on the Asiatic Station, has been ordered home.

A recent press dispatch reports Capt. H. M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., down with yellow fever, but not seriously, and convalescing.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow, U. S. N., who has been quite ill, has recovered and expected to leave Newport, R. I., this week to join the Fern.

Capt. Geo. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., reported for duty at the Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 29. He has been on duty with the battalion of Marines at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Major General E. S. Otis, on the departure of Major General Merritt this week for Paris, France, assumed command of the Department of Pacific and the 8th Army Corps.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. V., commanding the Department of the East, made a thorough inspection of the hospitals at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth on Monday, Aug. 29.

Capt. C. E. Clark, U. S. N., who has been ill at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been granted a leave for two months. He arrived at Benton Harbor, Michigan, Aug. 28.

The death of Colonel J. J. Van Horn, 8th U. S. Inf., promotes Lieut. Col. W. M. Wherry, 2d Inf., to Colonel; Major W. S. McCaskey, 20th, to Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Edmund Rice, 5th, to Major.

Chief Engineers G. W. Magee, D. P. McCartney and J. L. D. Borthwick and Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, U. S. N., retired, who have been on duty during the war, have been relieved and ordered home.

With Major General Shafter home from Cuba are Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, B. F. Pope and G. McC. Derby, Majors R. H. Noble, S. W. Grosbeck and J. Miley and Captains J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Grace Hollenbeck, of Pacific Grove, California. Lieut. Willard is at present at Lewiston, Mont., on sick leave, having been wounded at Santiago July 2.

Mrs. Schley visited the Brooklyn Aug. 29, with the Admiral, who was received with much enthusiasm. The sailors presented to Mrs. Schley one of the flags which floated over the Brooklyn during its Santiago campaign. It is riddled with shot, and in tatters.

Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, U. S. N., of the auxiliary cruiser Uncas, arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 29 completely broken down in health, due to the unusual strain and lack of rest while on blockade duty. He was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Newport.

A Manila press correspondent telegraphs: "General Merritt's last official act before leaving was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send an emissary to represent them at the proceedings of the Paris grand commission. General Whittier succeeds General Greene as Intendente."

President and Mrs. McKinley spent a pleasant hour at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Aug. 27, on their way to Somerset, Pa., to visit the President's brother, Mr. Abner McKinley. Maj. Gen. Graham, commanding, received the distinguished visitors with due honors and did everything for their comfort during their stay.

Commo. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., during the absence of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley on the Porto Rican Commission will command the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, hoisting his flag on the New York. Rear Admiral John Howell will command the North Atlantic fleet during the temporary absence of Admiral Sampson.

Adml. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., has been detached from the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet pending his assignment on the Porto Rican commission, and will hoist his flag on the New Orleans during his stay in Porto Rico. Adml. Sampson will fly his flag over the auxiliary cruiser Resolute while a member of the Cuban commission.

Surgeon John W. Ross, U. S. N., who volunteered from the Pensacola Navy Yard to attend yellow fever patients at Key West, says the "Globe" of Pensacola, Fla., "is winning laurels by his fearless services. The Doctor, though retired, and in a condition to live in ease and almost idleness, cannot lie idle while his brothers are suffering."

Colonel P. H. Ray, commanding the Immunes at Santiago, says a dispatch from there, prevented a body of Cuban soldiers from entering the city and displaying the Cuban flag. The Cubans said the reason of their proposed entry was a report that the Spanish prisoners in the town would rise and sacrifice the American garrison. They finally concluded by asking for 4,000 rations."

Surgeon William D. Bell, of the 71st New York Volunteers, who is a son of Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, U. S. A., retired, is praised on every hand by the rank and file of the regiment, for his ceaseless energy on the battlefield and in camp on their behalf. He proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and fought against the greatest odds in trying to aid the sick and wounded, without being able to secure adequate supplies.

Two children of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, Adolphus and Gertrude, were injured in a runaway at Amesbury, Mass., a few minutes after their father left them to return to Washington. Fortunately their injuries were slight. Mrs. Greely has been visiting at Haverhill with relatives for several days, and was not in the accident. Pvt. O. L. Keyes, a marine from Portsmouth, N. H., stopped the horse attached to the carriage. The family will return soon to Washington.

We regret to learn that Colonel W. L. Lusk, Chief of the Engineer Corps at Camp Meade, Pa., has been working so hard that he is now in the Harrisburg hospital undergoing treatment for nervous prostration. Col. Ives, Chief of the Signal Corps, called at the hospital and was looking so bad himself that Col. Lusk advised him to remain and be cared for. He returned to camp, however, but the following day was brought to the hospital, threatened with typhoid fever.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" asks: "What is the matter with Major General Francis V. Greene as the Republican candidate for Governor? He is a most accomplished scholar, a graduate of West Point, and knows all about the construction of 'good roads.' At Manila, as General commanding one wing of the Army under General Merritt, he assaulted and carried the Spanish works and compelled surrender, and for his gallantry has been made a Major General."



Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., has rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from recruiting duty in Texas.

Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 5th Inf., has rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from recruiting duty in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen, wife of Capt. Bowen, 5th Inf., who is now in Cuba, has returned to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major General N. A. Miles and staff, Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, sailed from Porto Rico for the United States on Aug. 30.

Lieut. J. F. Howell, 6th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Monroe, Va., is a recent arrival at Charlotte, N. C., on recruiting duty.

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 6th U. S. Art., rejoined at the Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 31, from a week's vacation.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Ribble, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., ordered to Cuba as Judge Advocate of the Department of Santiago, is a New Yorker and served as Lieutenant of the 20th U. S. Inf. from 1871 to 1874, when he resigned.

The officers ordered to accompany Major General Wade, President of the Cuban Military Commission, to Havana are: Major W. E. Almy, Captain J. B. Foraker, Major C. J. Allison, Captain L. C. Griscom, Captain Jay Cooke and Captain Juan S. Hart.

Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, recently promoted from 2d Lieutenant 5th Inf. to 1st Lieutenant 17th Inf., has returned to Fort McPherson. Lieut. Morrow will remain a few days at Fort McPherson packing up his worldly goods before joining his new regiment at Camp Wikoff, L. I.

The braying of the trumpets has revived old recollections in President McKinley, and he has become a pipe smoker; Postmaster General Smith smokes cigarettes; Secretary Gage cigars, and Secretary Alger is an inveterate smoker. The abstainers of the Cabinet are Secretaries Day, Bliss and Long.

Mars has always been the servitor of Hymen, and no one is surprised by the announcement that two of the Spanish officers at Annapolis are engaged, Lieut. Enrique Lacierva to Miss Clara W. Duff, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Juan Cavarillas to Miss Mamie Hays, of Annapolis, whose father, Mr. Joseph F. Hays, is a dealer in musical instruments at 112 Church street, Annapolis. It is said these ladies will be married before the return of the Spanish prisoners to their homes.

Hon. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China, says that Admiral Dewey's victory added greatly to the dignity and influence of his office as United States Minister, the Chinese having believed the United States to be a great commercial nation, incapable of such victories. The famous battle had had much the same effect on Japan. He thinks China will not be dismembered, but gives the not sufficient reason that the United States, England and Japan will not permit it.

The U. S. S. Newport was the scene of a pleasant incident during her last stay in Key West. While in port Boatwain Emil H. Eycke, who had been detached from her and transferred to the flagship Lancaster, was presented with a sword and belt by his shipmates as an expression of their regard. The sword was an especially valuable one, being ordered from New York and made for the occasion. It was appropriately inscribed. Boatwain Eycke was born in Utica, N. Y. His transfer to the Lancaster was necessitated by the fact that the Newport does not rank a Boatwain. It was a matter of regret to both officers and crew, with all of whom he was deservedly popular.

It is announced in London and Madrid that Miss Sikes, General Sikes's only daughter, is engaged to Dayrell Crackanthorpe, third secretary of the British Embassy at Madrid, and eldest son of the Hon. Montague Crackanthorpe, one of the leaders of the English Bar. Miss Sikes has lived abroad all her life, and was educated in a Spanish convent. Two years ago she came to New York on a visit to her father, and remained with him a year. She spent a winter in Washington, and while in New York attended the Bradley-Martin ball, impersonating Queen Louise of Prussia. The wedding will take place in the first week in October in London. Mr. Crackanthorpe and his bride will visit New York next spring.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Henry B. Wilson, father of Lieut. H. B. Wilson, U. S. N., died at Camden, N. J., Aug. 22 of blood poisoning. He was Commissioner of Public Instruction, and one of the best known residents of Camden County, having been a member of the Assembly, a member of the Camden City Council, and Postmaster. He was 70 years of age. Lieut. Wilson was present at his death, having journeyed from Santiago, where word was sent him that his father was dying.

Maj. Casper H. Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., who died Aug. 15 on the transport Olivette, on his way home from Santiago, was a gallant officer with Volunteer service in the War, 1861-65, and as an officer of the Regular Army since March, 1867. He was born in New York, March 30, 1844.

We learn of the death at New Marlboro, Mass., of Mrs. Florida G. Casey, widow of General Silas Casey, U. S. A. The deceased was the second wife of the General and the Caseys so well known to the Army and Navy, are the children of his first wife.

Mrs. Sage, who died Aug. 20 at Lebanon, Ohio, was the daughter of Tom Corwin, Ohio's famous statesman, wife of Judge G. R. Sage, of the U. S. Court of Ohio, and mother of the wife of Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Infantry. She was an accomplished lady and greatly beloved.

A dispatch from Auckland says that Malletta Lagupepa, King of Samoa, died on Monday, Aug. 22, of typhoid fever. In 1889 under the auspices of England, Germany and the United States, Mataafa was made King and Malletta Vice-King, but two months later the latter was made King and Mataafa was transported to Kakaofa Island. The government is administered now by the Consuls of the three powers.

Gen. Henry Greene Davis, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the war of 1861-65, died at Forest Glen, Md., Aug. 26.

Brigadier General Henry Greene Davis, prominent during the Civil War, died at Forest Glen, Md., on Friday. He enlisted in 1861, and rose to the command of the 102d Inf. (colored), after participating in several hard-fought battles, and being wounded at Chickamauga. In 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in resolutions relative to the late Charles E. Emery, says: "As Consulting Engineer to the U. S. Revenue Marine and the Coast Survey, Mr. Emery did some now famous work. His steam machinery for

the revenue cutters, some twenty of which he fitted out, and his experimental work upon a number of them, both on simple and on compound engines, have given him a name throughout the world as a pioneer in the scientific and practical construction of economical engines and in the scientific determination of engine efficiency."

A memorial tablet in honor of the late Lieutenant Jenkins, U. S. N., is about to be erected in the chapel of the Naval Academy. The inscription tells the tale: In memory of Friend William Jenkins, Lieutenant, United States Navy, Class 1886, United States Naval Academy, who perished in the explosion of the United States Battleship Maine, on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. "He spoke evil of no man." Erected by his classmates.

#### PROMOTIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The President has ordered the promotion of the following officers, who took part in the operations against Manila:

To Be Major General of Volunteers—Brig. Gens. T. M. Anderson, Arthur McArthur and F. V. Greene.

To Be Brigadier General of Volunteers—Col. S. Owen-shine, 23d U. S. Inf.; Col. Irving Hale, 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. A. Whittier, U. S. V.

To Be Major General of Volunteers by Brevet—Brig. Gen. John B. Babcock.

To Be Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers—Col. C. McKeave, 13th Minnesota.

To Be Brevet Colonel in the Regular Army—Lieut. Col. John French, 23d Inf.

To Be Brevet Colonel of Volunteers—Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer.

To Be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers—Maj. Cuthbertson, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. J. P. Bell, U. S. V.; Maj. Stetsenber, 1st Nebraska; Maj. Boston, 1st California; Maj. Sturges, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Maj. Stroter, Volunteer Engineer; Maj. Bement, Volunteer Engineer; Maj. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

To Be Brevet Major in the Regular Army—Capt. Hobbs, 3d Art.

To Be Brevet Major in the Regular Army—Capt. Kernan, 21st Inf.; Capt. Nichols, 23d Inf.; Capt. Sage, 23d Inf.

To Be Brevet Major of Volunteers—Capt. T. B. Mott, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; W. G. Bates, Volunteers; R. W. Young, Utah Artillery; F. A. Grant, Utah Artillery; B. Jorndt, 13th Minnesota; Oscar Seabeck, 13th Minnesota; C. G. Sawtelle, Volunteers; P. S. March, Astor Battery, and E. A. McKenna, Volunteer Signal Corps.

To Be Brevet Captain in the Regular Army—Lieut. Hagadorn, 23d Inf.

To Be Brevet Captain of Volunteers—Lieut. Lackare, 13th Minnesota; Lieut. Whitworth, Volunteers; Lieut. Povey, 2d Oregon; Lieut. William W. Chance, Philip J. Perkins, Charles E. Kilbourn and Anson J. Rudd, Volunteer Signal Corps.

To Be Brevet 1st Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Lieuts. Williams and Koehler, 6th Art.

#### THE SIXTH AT SAN JUAN.

Camp Wikoff, August 24, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Reading your valuable paper in camp, dated August 20, 1898, I noticed on page 1053 an article in regard to who charged San Juan. I can tell you. A regiment that has never been mentioned at all to amount to anything—a regiment which was not intended to be on the fighting line, but was to be held as a reserve. The 6th Infantry, which was to be the support for the 16th and 71st, but the 71st would not go, and the 6th cut through the wire and started across the meadow towards the blockhouse of San Juan, under the murderous fire of the Spaniards. The officers and men were dropping right and left, but still the 6th continued, losing 32 per cent. of the regiment. Capt. Charles Byrne, commanding Co. F, was the first one to give the command "Charge!" and after his company had got across the foot of the hill Capt. Charles Byrne and Capt. Kenon, of Co. E, charged their men up the hill, along with Lieut. Ord, who was yelling:

"Come on, boys; follow me!"

He was killed on the top of the hill by a stray bullet. It is all trash about a wounded Spaniard killing him, as I was within ten feet of him when he was killed. Capt. Byrnes promoted four men in his company to Corporals for bravery. They were Edward Moore, Charles F. Kilgory, Edward Fairchild and William Lynch. The above men were through the battle and showed great bravery. Company F lost 35 per cent. of the company killed and wounded.

The 71st were bashful and were not particular about meeting the Spaniards. Of course, I don't want it thought that the 6th did all the fighting, but I want to say she did as much as the most and more than some, and gets less credit for it.

#### A MEMBER OF THE 6TH U. S. INF.

What our correspondent says of the 71st New York applies to only a part of that regiment. A part of them did gallant service. The battalion commanded by Maj. Frank Keck, Companies B, L, K and E, has been especially commended to our attention by an officer who was a witness to their conduct on the day of the battle.

#### THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Spain has named the following Peace Commissioners: For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montoro. For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon. Considerable significance attaches to the name of Marquis Montoro, as it indicates a purpose to go into the future government of Cuba. He is the only commissioner, Spanish or American, taken from civil life. He is Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Autonomous Cabinet, and all his interests are connected with the government of Cuba, rather than with the military question of the Spanish evacuation of Cuba. He is named, it is believed, in order to carry out Spain's desire to have an understanding as to the future government of the island, he being intimately familiar with the questions of the civil administration of Cuba. As Secretary of the Cuban Treasury, he is also very familiar with questions affecting the Cuban debt.

It is reported that the Paris Commission will consist of Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, who will be the president; Gen. Zabala, a juriconsult; the Duke of Tamesse, diplomatist and ex-Governor of Madrid, and either Senor Moret, former Minister of the Colonies, or Senor Arbasuza should Senor Moret decline to serve. Senor Arbasuza was Colonial Minister in the last Sagasta Cabinet. All are Liberals.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF REGIMENTS, U. S. ARMY.

Engineer Battalion—Willetts Point, N. Y.  
1st Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
2d Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
3d Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
4th Cavalry—Presidio of San Francisco.  
5th Cavalry—Huntsville, Ala.  
6th Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
7th Cavalry—Fort Grant, Ariz.  
8th Cavalry—Fort Meade, S. Dakota.  
9th Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
10th Cavalry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
1st Artillery—Sullivan's Island, S. C.  
2d Artillery—Fort Adams, R. I.  
3d Artillery—Angel Island, Cal.  
4th Artillery—Washington Barracks, D. C.  
5th Artillery—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.  
6th Artillery—Fort McHenry, Md.  
7th Artillery—Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
1st Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
2d Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
3d Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
4th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
5th Infantry—San Diego, Cuba.  
6th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
7th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
8th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
9th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
10th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
11th Infantry—Porto Rico, W. I.  
12th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
13th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
14th Infantry—Manila, Philippines.  
15th Infantry—Fort Huachuca, Ariz.  
16th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
17th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
18th Infantry—Manila, Philippines.  
19th Infantry—Porto Rico, W. I.  
20th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
21st Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
22d Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
23d Infantry—Manila, Philippines.  
24th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.  
25th Infantry—Montauk Point, L. I.

G. O. 34, DEPT. EAST, AUG. 26, 1898.

The Department Commander having approved the request of the State authorities to name the camp of the 2d New York Volunteer Infantry at Sand Lake, N. Y.—Camp Hardin—it will be so recognized and designated in official communications.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gillespie.  
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. COLUMBIA, AUG. 26, 1898.

Referring to General Orders No. 100, current series, Adjutant General's Office, it is considered advisable that the opinion of the Board of Medical Officers shall be appropriately endorsed on the certificate of disability.

This can be done on the right hand margin, for example, as follows: "Discharge recommended; disability existed prior (subsequent) to enlistment" or "discharge not recommended," to be signed officially by the President of the Board. No other report of examination is required.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.  
WIRT DAVIS,  
Lieut. Col., 8th Cav., A. I. G., A. A. G.

G. O. 13, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, AUG. 19, 1898.

Maj. Solomon F. Thorn, C. C. S., is announced as Chief Commissary of this Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Baldwin, C. C. S.

G. O. 127, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 26, 1898.

I. The assignment by the Major General Commanding the Army, in his letter of May 23, 1898, of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U. S. V., (Col., 5th U. S. Art.), as Chief of Artillery of the Army, is hereby confirmed as of record from May 12, 1898. He will be respected accordingly.

II. By direction of the President, the new pavilion hospital now being erected near Fort Monroe, Va., shall hereafter be known and designated as Josiah Simpson, U. S. A. General Hospital, in honor of Brevet Col. Josiah Simpson, Med. Dept., who died March 3, 1874.

III. The following is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Acting Assistant Surgeons may wear the uniform of an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, the shoulder straps and ornaments to be in silver instead of gold.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 128, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 27, 1898.

All public records and papers, such as letters and telegrams received, books of general and special orders and circulars, books of letters received and sent, guard report, morning report, descriptive and clothing, sick reports, etc., are the property of the United States, and will be required by the War Department, in the settlement of claims against the Government, and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies are discontinued, all such records will be carefully labeled and packed, and marked showing the command to which they pertain, and forwarded by express to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 129, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 27, 1898.

General Orders, No. 125, Aug. 23, 1898, from this office, are amended to read as follows:

Under the provisions of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, approved March 3, 1898, published in General Orders, No. 9, March 19, 1898, from this office, and of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved February 27, 1893, published in General Orders, No. 20, of March 11, 1893, from this office, and in accordance with the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of August 11, 1898, officers traveling on duty, under orders, without troops, on Government transports, where subsistence is not furnished, will be paid mileage at the rate of four cents per mile, and Paymasters' Clerks traveling under like conditions will be paid at the rate of four cents per mile.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 34, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 27, 1898.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Transportation—Sick and wounded soldiers granted furloughs under the provisions of General Orders, No. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, from this office, are entitled to transportation from their homes upon return to duty whether application therefor be made by them in person or by letter.—(Order Sec. War, Aug. 27, 98, 115661, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. CAL., AUG. 19, 1898.

Circular No. 20, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

G. O. 130, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 29, 1898.

The following additional instructions amendatory of those contained in General Orders, No. 124, Aug. 30, 1898, from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(1. Authorizes 60-day leaves and furloughs to officers and



men to be mustered out, who have served abroad, and 30 days to those who have not. Those not reporting at the expiration of their furloughs, will be reported as deserters. Papers relating to the muster out will be prepared during the period of furlough. Directions as to the preparation of these papers are given.)

G. O. 63, ARTILLERY SCHOOL, AUG. 31, 1898.  
G. O. 30, c. s., these headquarters, is hereby revoked.  
By order of Maj. Thierion.  
CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. 4th Art., Adjt.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John R. Bennett, 7th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, on business in connection with the administration of military affairs at that place. (S. O. 114, D. Cal., Aug. 20.)  
Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., will return to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V., is temporarily assigned to the command of the 3d Army Corps. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, U. S. V., extended 20 days. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. V., accompanied by 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to New York City, en route to Porto Rico. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. William H. McKittick, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Leave for one month and seven days is granted Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe, A. A. G. U. S. V. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Lars Anderson, A. A. G. U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 5, 1898.  
Sick leave is granted to Capt. C. De Witt Wilcox, A. A. G. U. S. V., for two months, from Sept. 5, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, A. A. G. U. S. V. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, U. S. Inf., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Duluth, Minn., to inspect money accounts of Maj. Clinton B. Sears, C. E. (S. O. 110, D. D., Aug. 24.)  
Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff to muster out the 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting Judge Adv. (S. O. 97, D. G., Aug. 30.)  
Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Asst. J. A. Gen., is detailed as secretary and recorder of the commission appointed to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Porto Rico and the adjacent islands. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 25, S. O. 172, W. D., July 23, 1898, relating to Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Spencer (appointed July 21, 1898, from Sergeant Troop D, 3d Cav.), is revoked. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Spencer (appointed July 21, 1898, from Sergeant Troop D, 3d Cav.), now at Montauk Point, N. Y., is assigned there for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 1st Division of the 5th Army Corps, and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 25.)  
Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Janesville, Wis., to inspect blankets. (S. O. 65, D. L., Aug. 22.)  
Lieut. Col. George Rublen, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, for duty as Post and Depot Quartermaster. (S. O. 113, D. Cal., Aug. 19.)  
Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Madison, Ind., in relation to the inspection of blankets. (S. O. 66, D. L., Aug. 23.)  
Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and as Quartermaster at Governors Island, including the post of Fort Columbus, relieving Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., who will take command of the post of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. (S. O. 195, D. E., Aug. 29.)  
Capt. F. H. Bugher, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is detailed Post Quartermaster. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 27.)  
1st Lieut. George F. Barney, Q. M., 2d Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery K, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will accompany Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V., to Cuba. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Capt. E. P. Barrett, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Middletown, Pa., to join his command. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as A. Q. M., in connection with the muster out of the 1st Illinois Vol. Cav. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Capt. John W. McHarg, A. Q. M. U. S. V., in addition to his other duties at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., for duty as A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the Josiah Simpson General Hospital at that post. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Post Q. M. Sergt. Stanislaus M. Neisser will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Depot Commissary at Camp George G. Meade, Middletown, Pa. (H. Q. A., Aug. 25.)  
Capt. Abraham Benedict, C. S. U. S. V., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., and will proceed to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, to relieve Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., C. S. U. S. V., of that duty. (W. D., Aug. 25.)  
Maj. Frank E. Nye, C. S. U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. Maj. Nye is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Maj. Rufus M. Townsend, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty as Commissary of the 2d Division, 4th Army Corps. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Depot Commissary, will proceed from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., on business pertaining to the establishment of a subsistence depot. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S. U. S. V., will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Comy. Sergt. M. Weinberger will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 27.)  
Comy. Sergt. J. P. Edmunds will proceed to New York City, en route to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 26.)  
Comy. Sergt. J. M. Turner will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty. (Fort Preble, Aug. 24.)  
Comy. Sergt. B. Muller will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (Fort Adams, Aug. 28.)  
Maj. William M. Grinnell, C. S. U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 3, 1898.  
Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty as Commissary, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Maj. James M. Moody, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and resume his former duties as Chief Commissary of the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Capt. Patrick H. McCaul, C. S. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Maj. John Little, S. D., will proceed with Comy. Sergt. John Grove, U. S. A., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
The resignation of Capt. Robert L. Bullard, C. S. U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry (10th Regt. only) has been accepted, to take effect July 11. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Lowe, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
A. A. Surg. F. Arthur Zeller, U. S. A., will proceed from St. Paul, O., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
A. A. Surg. Ferdinand H. Scholle and Martin M. Dolan, U. S. A., will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to New York City, N. Y., to await transportation by U. S. steamer Seneca to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
A. A. Surg. Raphael Edmondson, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
A. A. Surg. E. Harold Williams, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., to await transportation by U. S. steamer Seneca to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
A. A. Surg. H. A. Eberle, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. J. Ryan Devereux is extended 21 days. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
Maj. Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits at New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
A. A. Surg. Edward M. Parker, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
A. A. Surg. Donald McLean, Jr., U. S. A., will proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
A. A. Surg. P. S. Field, U. S. A., will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty: Howard Carey, Edwin L. Shores, William T. Tanner. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
A. A. Surg. A. R. Booth, U. S. A., will proceed to Shreveport, La., and await orders. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
A. A. Surg. Herbert I. Harris, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. John D. Thomas, U. S. A. (S. O. 94, D. G., Aug. 26.)  
A. A. Surg. A. Douglas Bryden, awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Hamilton and report for duty. (S. O. 193, D. E., Aug. 26.)  
Capt. E. B. Frick, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Governors Island to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty. (S. O. 194, D. E., Aug. 27.)  
Maj. William O. Owen, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned as Surgeon in charge of Hospital Ship Scandia. (S. O. 111, D. Cal., Aug. 17.)  
The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will report to Maj. William O. Owen, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., for duty as assistants on the Hospital Ship Scandia: F. Taylor Malaby, Ernest Kinloch Johnstone, Henry du R. Phelan. (S. O. 111, D. Cal., Aug. 17.)  
Comy. Sergt. J. R. Southwick will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 22.)  
Hosp. Steward H. W. Bless will proceed to Montauk Point for duty. (Fort Delaware, Aug. 25.)  
A. A. Surg. Henry Perkins Mosey will proceed to Fort Hamilton and report for duty. (S. O. 197, D. E., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. W. L. Coleman, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
A. A. Surg. Robt. C. Eve, U. S. A., will take charge of the post hospital, Key West Barracks. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Maj. Royce D. Fry, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
The leave granted Maj. Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg., U. S. V., is extended to include Aug. 31, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Leave is granted A. A. Surg. Fred W. Palmer, U. S. A., for fifteen days. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. D. T. Laine, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. D. T. Laine, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., Chairman of the U. S. Commission on the Evacuation of Cuba. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Leave for thirty days, to take effect Sept. 1, 1898, is granted Maj. Clayton Parkhill, Chief Surg., U. S. V.  
Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Maj. Charles E. W. Wingo, Surg., is assigned to temporary duty at Fort McHenry, Md. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. Ernest W. Ewell, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. Charles A. Hamilton, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
A. A. Surg. James McV. Mackall, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
A. A. Surg. Elijah J. Russell, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
The sick leave granted Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., is extended one month and twenty-three days. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
A. A. Surg. Delos L. Parker, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
A. A. Surg. J. D. Danby, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas: Alfred O. Stimpson and Josiah B. Trudgian. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Maj. Charles Adams, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Wikoff for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
A. A. Surg. Charles S. Pinckney, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
A. A. Surg. Anita Newcome McGee, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
A. A. Surg. F. A. Hodson, Lewis M. Walker and B. F. Wooding, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
A. A. Surg. John B. Clark will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for duty. (S. O. 198, D. E., Sept. 1.)  
Acting Hosp. Stwd. William E. Wheelan, awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and report for duty. (S. O. 198, D. E., Sept. 1.)  
A. A. Surg. Herbert Gunn, is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 119, D. Cal., Aug. 26.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A., is extended ten days. (S. O. 93, D. G., Aug. 25.)  
Maj. J. B. Houston, Addl. Paymr., will pay the 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y. (S. O. 193, D. E., Aug. 26.)  
Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, by steamer Seneca, sailing from New York City on Monday, Aug. 29, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 28.)  
Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Maj. James Canby, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Maj. Philip Dillam, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops at Aug. 31, 1898, at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (S. O. 98, D. L., Aug. 27.)  
Maj. John C. Mullenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay the troops at Camp Russell A. Alger, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Delaware City, Del.; Penns Grove, N. J.; Montchanin, Del.; Camp Meade, and Mount Gretna, Pa.; and the following named officers will assist him: Maj. Daniel W. Arnold, George W. Moses, Washington Haverstick, Jacob M. Longnecker and Merrill W. Lang, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. Vols. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymr., U. S. A., now on leave, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will take station at Omaha, Neb. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Myer and Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Monroe and Newport News, Va.; Fort Macdon and Fort Caswell, N. C.; and the following named officers will assist him: Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr., U. S. A.; Maj. Frank M. Hammond, George C. Stewart, William J. Black and William A. Purdy, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. Vols. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General, Washington, D. C. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colo. will be paid to include the muster of Aug. 31, 1898, as follows: By Maj. James Canby, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., at Department Headquarters, Fort Huachuca and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Washakie, Wyo.; DuChesne, Utah; Apache and Grant, A. T.; Logan, Colo., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. Junius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., Forts Bayard, N. M.; San Carlos, A. T.; Douglas, Utah; Wingate, N. M.; D. A. Russell and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 86, D. Colo., Aug. 19.)  
Maj. Fred. T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Charles Keller, C. E., will take station at Rock Island, Ill., for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Wm. Ennis, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., is relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Capt. Charles H. Clark, O. D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will proceed, via Sandy Hook, N. J., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on business pertaining to the test of black prismatic powder for 15-inch smooth-bore guns. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., now at Clark Mills, N. Y., awaiting orders, is granted sick leave for one month. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

##### 1ST CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., has sick leave for one month. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
2d Lieut. William H. McCormack, 1st Cav., is transferred to the 9th Cav., Troop A. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 25.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th Cav., will report at Camp Wikoff, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., is extended four days. (S. O. 135, D. Cal., Aug. 30.)  
The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.

Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav., president of the Examining Board, at Camp Wikoff, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment at Montauk Point, N. Y. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.

2d Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Des Moines, Ia., and there make arrangements for procuring camp grounds and prepare for the reception and comfort of the 52d Ia. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Aug. 19.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.

2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on official business. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
1st Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th U. S. Cav., is relieved from mustering duty at Topeka, Kan., and will rejoin his station, Fort Lavenworth, Kan. (W. D., Aug. 25.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect from Aug. 20, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., A. D. C. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.

The funeral of Corp. Allen Jones, F. 10th Cav., took place at Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 20.

##### 1ST ARTILLERY.

Par. 30, S. O. 197, Aug. 22, 1898, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art., is suspended until further orders. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
The following transfers are made in the 1st Art.: 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Philister, from Battery I to F; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Whipple, Jr., from Battery B to D. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
2d Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., is assigned to duty with E, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 27.)  
2d Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st U. S. Art., will proceed via Galveston, Tex., to join his battery. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. H. T. West, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Constitution, Aug. 27.)  
Sergt. P. Gallagher, K, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant and Sergeant; T. J. Gilfoyle Acting Post Q. M. Sergeant and Comy. Sergeant. (Fort Constitution, Aug. 27.)  
2d Lieut. E. B. Martindale, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Aug. 24.)  
2d Lieut. H. J. Breen is appointed Ordnance Officer, and 2d Lieut. H. T. West, 2d Art., Commissary and Signal Officer. (Fort Constitution, Aug. 24.)  
Sergt. L. C. Knotts, L, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Comy. Sergeant. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 27.)

##### 3D ARTILLERY.

Sergt. Peter Turner, B, 3d Art., is detailed Acting Signal Sergeant. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 22.)  
1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., is detailed as Muster Officer for the Department of California, in addition to his other duties. (S. O. 113, D. Cal., Aug. 19.)  
Sergt. W. West, B, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Aug. 23.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY.

Corps. Louis Lindner, C; E. B. Romne, H, and John L. Davis, L, 4th Art., have been promoted Sergeant.  
Pvt. F. Smyth and Corps. J. F. Toolin and A. Hamilton, L, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.  
Sergt. P. Smyth, L, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Q. M. Sergeant. (Battery Point, Del., Aug. 29.)

##### 5TH ARTILLERY.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. McGlitchin, R, Q. M. 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 24.)  
Sergt. A. R. Maynard, M, 5th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 27.)  
2d Lieut. H. P. Willbur, 5th Art., is granted leave for five days. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 26.)  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., is extended fourteen days. (S. O. 194, D. E., Aug. 27.)  
Battery M, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and take station. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)  
The leave for seven days, on Surgeon's certificate, granted 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlitchin, Q. M., 5th Art., is extended twenty-three days on account of sickness. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)  
Leave for seven days, on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. McGlitchin, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 24.)  
1st Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., is detailed to appraise Post Exchange property. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 20.)  
Leave for ten days is granted to Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th Art. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)  
Battery M, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)  
Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Commissary Post Treasurer, etc. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 27.)  
Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art., is detailed temporarily as Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept. of the East. (W. D., Aug. 30.)



## 6TH ARTILLERY.

Corps. D. A. Hine and C. W. Meding, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.  
2d Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 6th Art., is attached to Battery K. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 21.)  
2d Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th Art., is detailed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 29.)  
Sergeant D. M. Dixon, 6th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Aug. 27.)

## 7TH ARTILLERY.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Preble as witness before G. O. M. (Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 26.)  
Leave for twenty days is granted to 1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th Art. (S. O. 194, D. E., Aug. 27.)  
Sergeant F. E. Avery, 7th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 25.)  
Sergeant J. Bruck, 7th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 25.)  
2d Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., is detailed for duty in connection with providing for want of sick and wounded soldiers in Boston. (Fort Warren, Aug. 25.)  
2d Lieut. R. S. Brewer, 7th Art., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 18.)  
When Battery K, 7th Art. (Capt. W. R. Hamilton), was recently at Germantown Junction, near Philadelphia, on its way from Tampa to Willets Point, two privates, John Polanski and William H. Chichester, were instantly killed by projectile their heads and bodies out of the car windows, and were struck by an upright post of a bridge.  
2d Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th Art., is transferred from Battery E to B. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 1ST INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

## 2D INFANTRY.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hickox, Jr., U. S. Inf. (2d Regiment), has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 26, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Q. M., 2d Inf. (Maj. and C. C. S., U. S. V.). (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. William W. Fiscus, 2d Inf. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 3D INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, 3d Inf., is transferred to the 9th Inf., and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join it. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Capt. Frank B. Andrews, 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 6th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., by steamer Seneca, to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as Adjutant General of that Department. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf., will report to the Executive Director, 32d National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cincinnati, O., for duty pertaining to the encampment from the 5th to the 10th of September, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
The leave granted Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., is extended 20 days. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Q. M., 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for medical treatment. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrab, 9th Inf., will await orders for 20 days. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (W. D., Aug. 25.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William T. Schenck, 10th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert S. Olney, 10th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 10th Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 26.)

Col. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 202d N. Y. Vol. Inf. (Captain 10th U. S. Inf.), is honorably discharged as Major and Inspector General U. S. V., only, upon tender of his resignation, to take effect July 31, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.

Par. 11, S. O. 107, Aug. 22, 1898, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Aug. 25.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.

The leave granted Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Maj. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 25.)  
2d Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will join his regiment at Camp Wikoff. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: 1st Lieut. James A. Lynch, from Co. K to D; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Piper, from Co. D to K. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Leave for two months from about Sept. 1, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.

Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Camp George G. Meade, Middletown, Pa., and will join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
The resignation by Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V., only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 27, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 27.)  
Capt. Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf., is transferred from Co. K to Co. D, of that regiment. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf. (Capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V.), will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., from Co. D to Co. E, of that regiment, is approved. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
2d Lieut. Francis K. Meade, 21st U. S. Inf., upon expiration of his sick leave, will join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
2d Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., will report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., Purchasing and Depot Commissary, in New York City, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

## 22D INFANTRY.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
2d Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, 22d Inf., is transferred to the 20th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.

Leave for five days is granted Chaplain Allen Adenworth, 24th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 26.)  
Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Frank B. Jones, 25d U. S. Inf., at the expiration of his present sick leave, will join his regiment at Camp Wikoff. (W. D., Aug. 29.)  
1st Lieut. William J. Fardee, 25th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Examining Board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., relieved. (W. D., Aug. 26.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Murdoch, 25th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
1st Lieut. Jos. P. O'Neil, 25th Inf., is detailed for duty on general recruiting service at Portland, Ore. (W. D., Aug. 30.)  
2d Lieut. William B. Cochran, 25th Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 31.)  
1st Lieut. H. O. Schumm, 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., to carry out special instructions from the Department Commander. (S. O. 198, D. E., Sept. 1.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey is appointed to act conjointly with representatives of owners of steamships chartered by the United States as Government transports in connection with the removal from such vessels of all Government property upon these transports as fittings, and to see if any repairs are necessary to place these vessels in the same condition as when chartered as transports. The Board will, in addition, determine various incidental questions which may arise pending return of the chartered transports to their owners. Detail: Capt. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d U. S. Inf.; Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th U. S. Cav. (S. O. 192, D. E., Aug. 23.)  
The orders appointing a Board of Officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 22, 1898, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line, with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department, is amended so as to direct the Board to meet at the same place on Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1898. (W. D., Aug. 26.)

A Board of Survey is to meet on the U. S. hospital ship Scandia, Aug. 18, to make inquiry into the circumstances of the sinking of the steam launch belonging to said hospital ship. Detail: Maj. David H. Kinsie, 3d U. S. Art., and Gus G. Grant, 6th Cal. Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th U. S. Cav. (S. O. 191, D. E., Aug. 17.)  
A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Egon A. Koepfer, Surg.; John M. Banister, Surg.; Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., recorder. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

A Board of Medical Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to examine all cases of enlisted men brought before it on Surgeon's certificate of disability from the Volunteer Army stationed in the Dept. of the Columbia. Detail: Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surg.; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. James N. Pocock, Independent Battalion, Wash. Vol. Inf.; A. A. Surg. Robert C. Yenney, U. S. A. (S. O. 195, D. E., Aug. 20.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 30, 1898, to ascertain the condition of a lot of substance stores recently arrived on the steamship La Grande Duchesse, to determine where and when loaded, to whom or to what party they were shipped, and find the responsibility for their condition and non-delivery. Detail: Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art.; P. Frank Packard, 1st Mass. Heavy Art. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 29.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. G., Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surg. Gen., and Maj. John M. K. Davis, Insp. Gen. U. S. V., will make an inspection of the exposition building, Atlanta, Ga., offered for the use of U. S. troops. (S. O. 96, D. G., Aug. 29.)

The following officers will report before the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination: Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. John L. Rodgers, U. S. V. (Col., 5th U. S. A.); Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Asst. Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Thomas T. Knox, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.; Capt. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 4th Cav.), Recorder. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles D. Vele, 1st Cav.; Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav.; Maj. Samuel M. Swigert, 3d Cav.; Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg.; Maj. Marshall W. Wood, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., Recorder. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

The sick leave granted Cadet Joseph A. Baer, second class, U. S. M. A., is extended until Sept. 18, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Hancock, N. J., on Aug. 29. Detail: Capt. Chas. W. Foster, 6th Art.; H. J. Parks and 1st Lieut. J. G. Locke, Col. Vol. Art.; 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., P. A. Connelly, Barry P. Wilbur, 6th Art.; J. C. Exline, Col. Vol. Art.; 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 192, D. E., Aug. 25.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at camp at Lithia Springs, Ga., Aug. 29. Detail: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John B. F. Mitchell, 7th Inf.; Benjamin J. Tilman, 7th Inf.; Henry S. Wagner, 8th Inf.; Adolph H. Huguet, 21st Inf.; Charles R. Ramsay, 21st Inf.; Edward A. Bumpus, 21st Inf.; John N. Stratton, Jr., 25th Inf.; Thomas J. Bowser, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 25th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 96, D. G., Aug. 27.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, WAR DEPT., SEPT. 1, 1898.  
A. A. Surg. Wm. O. Cutliffe will proceed to Camp Wikoff, for duty.

These Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to Camp Wikoff, for duty: Orin S. Mells, Frederick W. R. Lapsley. Sick leave for two months commencing Aug. 19, is granted Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf.

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., is extended to Aug. 22.

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther, U. S. V., is extended two months.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, 16th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days.

Capt. George LeRoy Brown, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at University of Tennessee.

Capt. W. Sibert, U. S. Engineers, is relieved from duty at Little Rock, and will transfer to Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, Engineer Corps, the duties now in charge, and will proceed to White Point, N. Y.

Maj. Frank M. Hammond, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Alger and pay 1st Connecticut Infantry.

Maj. Geo. C. Stewart, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Alger and pay 65th New York.

A. A. Surg. Geo. A. Thompson will proceed to Jacksonville, for duty.

A. A. Surg. Geo. A. Curriden will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty.

A. A. Surg. Jas. Carroll will proceed to Jacksonville for duty.

The extension of leave granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. V., is extended fifteen days.

Leave for ten days is granted A. A. Surg. Arthur D. Snyder, to take effect upon arrival at Montauk Point.

Col. Jared A. Smith is detached as member of Board to examine locality of a proposed bridge across Niagara River, vice Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., relieved.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Bartram C. Gilbert, 2d Art.

These additional assignments of newly appointed 2d Lieutenants are announced: William K. McCune, to 1st Inf.; Henry S. Wygant, to 3d Inf.; Willey Howell, to 4th Inf.; William A. Talcott, to 7th Inf.; Easton R. Gibson, to 9th Inf.; William S. Simpson, to 10th Inf.; Campbell E. Babcock, to 12th Inf.; William H. Jordan, Jr., to 15th Inf.; Wm. H. Oury, to 25d.

## VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

## ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., will rejoin his station, Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

## CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. Benner X. Smith, Troop A, Utan Vols., will join his troop at Madera, Cal. (S. O. 113, D. Cal., Aug. 19.)

## ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Edgar A. Wedgwood, Light Battery B, Utah Vol. Art., will report to the U. S. 3d Battalion, 2nd Inf., at Camp Merritt, and will proceed with that battalion, at the proper time, to Manila, with a view of joining his battery. (S. O. 116, D. Cal., Aug. 25.)  
Batteries A, B, C and D, 1st Mass. Heavy Art., under Maj. P. A. Dyer, acted as escort at the funeral at Boston, Aug. 30, of the late Maj. O'Connor, 9th Mass. Inf.

## INFANTRY.

Capt. Frank R. Palmer, 1st New York, will rejoin his regiment for duty. (S. O. 118, D. Cal., Aug. 25.)

The following changes in the duties of Medical Officers are made: Capt. W. W. Roblee, Asst. Surg., 7th California, to duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf., vice 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved with the 3d Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf., and assigned to duty on the U. S. Transport Scandia. Capt. Henry D. Smith, Asst. Surg., 20th Kansas, to duty at the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 118, D. Cal., Aug. 25.)

The following named officers will proceed to the places indicated: Capt. Elliott L. Gyger, 8th Ohio, to Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson, 8th Ohio, East Liverpool, O. (W. D., Aug. 26.)

Maj. Sprague Winchester, Surg., 5th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged, Aug. 20.

The orders directing the discharge of Capt. Juan S. Hart, 1st U. S. Vol. Inf., is revoked. Capt. Hart will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 29.)

Co. I (Walpole's) 3d Tex. Vols., is relieved from duty at Fort Point, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for station. (S. O. 93, D. G., Aug. 25.)

Capt. C. H. Stoddard, 71st N. Y. Vols., with detachment, will proceed to Montauk Point. (Camp Black, Aug. 23.)

The 14th Pa. Vol. Inf. (including the detachments at Forts Mott and Delaware), will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and report to the Commanding General, 2d Army Corps, for duty. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 29.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Revans, Asst. Surg., 5th Ill. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty with the 16th Pa. Vols., at Middletown, Pa., and will join his regiment at Lexington, Ky. (W. D., Aug. 27.)

1st Lieut. D. McRae, Asst. Surg., 51st Ia. Vols., will report for duty with his regiment. (S. O. 118, D. Cal., Aug. 19.)

The battalion of the 2d Pa. Vol. Inf., under Lieut. Col. Henry E. Decker, (Cos. A, C, F, H and K), at Pargrove, N. J., will proceed to Montchanin, Del., and report for duty. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)

Maj. F. E. Wood, 202d N. Y. Vols., is detailed Provost Marshal of camp. (Camp Black, Aug. 25.)

The 22d N. Y. Vol. Inf. (with the exception of Co. G, on duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point), and the 4th N. Y. Vol. Inf. are relieved from duty at Forts Slocum and Schuyler, and Willets Point, and Fort Adams, respectively, and will proceed to Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., for duty. (S. O. 196, D. E., Aug. 30.)

Capt. C. A. Chase, 47th N. Y. Vols., is relieved as Commissary and Quartermaster. (Fort Adams, Aug. 23.)

Co. L (Duncan's) 3d Tex. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed without delay to Fort Clark, Tex., for station. (S. O. 96, D. G., Aug. 26.)

The two battalions of the 1st Md. Vol. Inf. stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (S. O. 197, D. E., Aug. 31.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Burkhouse, 15th Pa. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 27.)

Capt. Juan S. Hart, 1st U. S. Vol. Inf., is detailed for duty as interpreter of the Commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange, with the Spanish Commissioners, for the evacuation by Spain of Cuba and the adjacent islands. (W. D., Aug. 30.)

Co. F (Lyons) and Co. K (Young's), 3d Tex. Inf., are relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for station. (S. O. 97, D. G., Aug. 30.)

1st Lieut. E. W. Ames, Asst. Surg., 5th Ill., will report at Camp Wikoff for duty. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 204d N. Y., will report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (W. D., Aug. 29.)

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

1st Lieut. L. K. Kimmberlin, 1st Fla.; 2d Lieut. William W. Salter, 2d N. J.; Capt. H. G. Roos, 4th Ia.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Watts, 1st W. Va.; 1st Lieut. John B. Haden, Asst. Surg., 12th N. Y.; Aug. 29.

The following named officers, having resigned, are honorably discharged: Maj. John S. Harding, 9th Pa. Cav.; Thos. R. Biddle, 4th Ohio; 1st Lieut. Hugh Bancroft, Adj. 5th Mass.; 1st Lieut. Anthony F. Machold, 3d Pa., and 2d Lieut. Kinney Funk, 4th Ohio; Aug. 26. Capt. Carleton F. Pool, 1st La.; 1st Lieut. John H. Hopper, Q. M., 2d N. J.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Phillips, Battalion Adj. 1st N. J.; 1st Lieut. Dennis B. Lucey, 203d N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Freeman P. Palmer, 202d N. Y.; Capt. Frederick B. Alexander, 158th Inf.; Capt. Louis C. Fiske, 6th Ohio; 1st Lieut. Cuthbert Gilham, Asst. Surg., 1st W. Va.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Parker, Q. M., 12th N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Romaine, 22d N. Y.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Lewis, Adj. 1st Ia.; 1st Lieut. Louis G. Vogel, Adj. 12th Minn.; 1st Lieut. John F. Joyce, 161st Ind.; 2d Lieut. Philip S. Ray, 20th Kan.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Hall, 1st Tex.; 2d Lieut. William A. Garland, 1st Ark.; Aug. 27.

1st Lieut. Simon M. Lawrence, 4th Va.; 2d Lieut. J. D. Read, 1st Tex.; 2d Lieut. John F. Roberts, 1st N. C.; 2d Lieut. William H. Ring, 1st N. J.; 1st Lieut. W. G. Weaver, Asst. Surg., 9th Pa.; 1st Lieut. Newton Cannon, U. S. V. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Arthur K. Day, Asst. Surg., 1st N. H.; 2d Lieut. Frank W. Brown, 1st N. H.; 1st Lieut. Hardee Johnston, Asst. Surg., 1st Ala.; 1st Lieut. Lewis C. Morris, Asst. Surg., 1st Ala.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hahn, 1st Md.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Chenoweth, 1st Md.; 1st Lieut. John A. Sewall, Jr., 1st Ala.; 2d Lieut. Warren J. Haines, 1st Md.; 2d Lieut. Louis M. Greer, 14th N. Y.; 2d Lieut. John R. Cooke, 7th Ill.; Aug. 30 and 31.

The following designated officers, enlisted men and civilians will embark on the U. S. Transport Scandia, on Friday, Aug. 28: Bound for Honolulu—Lieut. Col. H. O. Stacpole, Maj. Walter Scott, Maj. Robert T. Emmet, Cos. A, B and D, and attached men, 1st New York Vol. Inf. Bound for Manila—2d Lieut. A. P. Haynes and twenty-five men of the 1st Battalion, Heavy Art., California Vols.; Maj. W. A. Robb, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Wedgwood, Light Battery B, Utah Vol. Art.; 2d Lieut. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf.; Maj. William B. Schofield, Michael F. Sheary and Theodore Sternberg, Addl. Paymrs., and three civilian clerks; the Medical Officers already assigned to duty on the Scandia, viz.: Maj. W. O. Owen, 1st Lieut. Henry Page, and A. A. Surg. Z. Taylor Malaby, Ernest Kinloch Johnston and Henry du R. Phelan; members of the Hospital Corps, as follows: Hosp. Stewards Robt. F. Gerahy, Frank Kier, Shelby Cox, Acting Hosp. Stewards Sven H. Cappelen, Frederick Gibbs, Day S. Hutchins, Ernest E. Peterson, Olivia Rynning and Eugene Wood; Privates; Nurses, Red Cross. (S. O. 116, D. Cal., Aug. 26.)

Par. 12, S. O. 107, Dept. of Cal., Aug. 17, designating officers and men and civilians to proceed to Manila from San Francisco is so amended that the transport was ordered to sail on Aug. 20, instead of the 14th, and Asst. Surg. Henry Page, Z. T. Malaby, U. S. A., and Maj. W. A. Robb, 3d U. S. Art., are left out of the list of officers first ordered to sail.

Orders have been prepared assigning the following Regular troops to posts: 3d Cav., to Fort Ethan Allen and Jefferson Barracks; 3d Inf., to Fort Snelling; 4th, to Fort Sheridan; 6th, to Fort Thomas; 9th, to Madison Barracks; 13th, to Forts Columbus, Porter and Niagara; 17th, to Columbus; 20th, to Leavenworth, and 21st, to Plattburgh.

In telegram of Aug. 20, the Secretary of War directs that the provisions of G. O. 116, c. s., be extended to include all field and post hospitals.



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**THE NEW ADMIRALS.**

It is understood that when in Washington recently Rear  
Admiral Schley was assured by the President that  
on the expiration of his duties with the Porto Rican  
Military Commission he would be again assigned to some  
important sea command. It is understood in official naval  
circles that the Admiral is slated as the successor of Ad-  
miral Miller, commanding the Pacific Station, upon the  
retirement of that officer some time in October. Ad-  
miral Schley is said to be anxious to have an independ-  
ent command, where he will be in supreme control of  
the station when he hoists his flag. His detachment this  
week from command of the second squadron of the  
North Atlantic fleet with instructions to raise his pen-  
nant on the New Orleans, when he arrives at Ponce, is  
thought to mean that when his labors with the commis-  
sion are completed he will be ordered by the Navy De-  
partment to some other station than that on which he  
has served during the war. By the end of this month  
his services with the commission will probably be com-  
pleted, and it will be necessary then to assign him to  
some other duty. Before taking command of the Fly-  
ing Squadron he was chairman of the Lighthouse  
Board and his friends think that he may yet change his  
mind as to his preference for duty and ask to be or-  
dered back to his old place. The recent order assigning  
Capt. Higginson as a member of the Board implies that  
he is slated for the chairmanship and therefore to re-  
turn Schley would necessitate the detachment of Hig-  
ginson.

It is generally conceded that Schley may have almost  
any duty he prefers with the exception of the com-  
mand of the North Atlantic fleet, which will unques-  
tionably be held by Admiral Sampson. Both Sampson  
and Schley have seen about the same length of service  
as flag commanders, each having been authorized to  
hoist his flag in the early spring. If they are to serve  
out the usual period of sea service allowed flag officers  
they have yet before them about eighteen months. This  
week Admiral Schley formally hoisted down his flag on  
the Brooklyn and with his staff sailed Thursday by the  
Seneca for Ponce. He was at the same time directed  
to hoist it on the New Orleans when he arrives, the or-  
der being made so as to keep him nominally on sea duty  
while serving with the commission, thus entitling him  
to the highest pay of his rank. For the same period Ad-  
miral Sampson will be continually in command of the  
North Atlantic fleet while he is at Havana with the Cu-  
ban Evacuation Commission. His flag will fly from the  
masthead of the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will  
take the members of the commission to Havana and on  
the completion of their labors he will resume command  
of the North Atlantic fleet on the New York. In the  
absence of both Admirals Sampson and Schley Com-  
modore Philip will be in charge of the vessels assembled at  
New York.

Charles Morris has given in "The Nation's Navy, Our  
Ships and Their Achievements," published by J. B. Lip-  
pincott Co., a very good and thorough description and  
discussion of the United States Navy in its existing con-  
dition and as it will be in the immediate future. The  
character of the several classes of vessels, their capabili-  
ties and construction are explained in detail with many  
fine illustrations, and the discussion is extended to sub-  
marine boats, mines, torpedoes, armor, ordnance and  
powders. A succinct history of our Navy and a short  
account of foreign navies are given. This is a valuable  
and timely book, containing in a handy form the details  
of many matters which are so often alluded to nowadays  
in common speech. It is brought down to the interval  
of time between the battles of Manila and Santiago,  
and all the vessels made famous by recent events are de-  
scribed, and many of them illustrated.

The American Association for the Advancement of  
Science held its jubilee meeting in Boston, Aug. 22 to  
29. It is not surprising that one of the principal papers  
was by Vice-President A. S. Packard, on "A Half-Cen-  
tury of Evolution," a doctrine that fifty years ago was  
hardly spoken of in whispers. Dr. C. D. Walcott, Di-  
rector of the United States Geological Survey, gave a  
comprehensive account of exploration work by the Gov-  
ernment during thirty years. Dr. B. E. Fernow, who  
has persisted for so many years in trying to get the  
Government to establish a practical forestry bureau,  
has succeeded with the Legislature of New York, which  
has established a College of Forestry and provided for  
the purchase of a demonstration area of 30,000 acres in  
the Adirondack Mountains. The course of study leading  
to the degree of Bachelor in Forestry will occupy four  
years, two of which are devoted to general science and  
two to professional forestry courses. Many other inter-  
esting papers were presented.

A better mail service between the United States and  
Santiago and Ponce is what the Postoffice Department  
hopes soon to see effected. The War Department has  
charge of the transportation of the mails at these points,  
and the postoffice authorities are compelled to rely upon  
its services to secure a proper distribution of mail mat-  
ter. Before General Shafter's Army began to embark  
for home the War Department gave fair results, but  
since the transportation of troops set in in earnest the  
mail service has suffered to a great extent. Secretary  
Alger, in response to its appeals, has notified the Post-  
office Department that he will try to establish a line  
regularly between Santiago and some Atlantic port,  
probably Charleston, and to have a vessel ply constantly  
between Santiago and Ponce.



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## OUR REGULAR ARMY.

If henceforth any man shall rise in the halls of Congress or elsewhere to question the value of military experience and the necessity for maintaining for the defence of this country an adequate force of trained soldiers, one single word should answer him, and that word is Santiago. How splendidly our Regular Army has vindicated its right to existence, its claim to generous consideration, is not yet fully understood, and it will be our endeavor to make the case still clearer as the facts are brought to our attention. Our own correspondent in the field found, as the official reports will show, other and more pressing duties than those of correspondence, and has returned from Cuba somewhat broken in health, but with much valuable memoranda, which we hope to be able to use hereafter. Nothing that he may report; nothing that we can say, will exaggerate the merits of that heroic band of suffering heroes who stormed the heights of San Juan and, disregarding all the maxims of prudential warfare, forced the surrender of a superior force sheltered behind seemingly impregnable intrenchments.

If the American people do not at once realize the full measure of the service rendered we believe that they will in the end understand it fully, and that attacks upon the soldiers of the Regular Army will no longer be the means of winning even local popularity. If the country has hitherto failed to properly appreciate the Regular Army it is due to the fact that too little was known of its achievements along the thin skirmish line which for a century has preceded the advancing hosts of civilization. The old Regular, his fighting done, his service over, has had no rallying point, no local historian to record his exploits. Scattered over the country, its regiments divided and sub-divided, and even its companies broken into fragmentary squads, the history of the Regular Army has not been that of eloquent eulogy, but the terse succinctness of official reports.

When a Napier shall arise to fitly record its history this will be found to be a chronicle of "deeds that belong to all nations and all ages, a heritage for every man who walks this troubled earth."

Passing over its labors and exploits in Canada, Florida, Mexico and the boundless West, let us examine its part in the great Civil War, and with the echoes of El Caney and San Juan, Manila and Porto Rico ringing in our ears demonstrate that these our latest heroes are the worthy inheritors of an antecedent fame, the perpetrators of a glory already established and true to their noble traditions.

On every field in which it took part the Regular Army was foremost among the foremost found. Finally, when reduced by constant losses, "few and faint yet fearless still," its divisions consolidated into brigades, its brigades into regiments, and its regiments into companies, it returned to the thankless duties of a frontier post and seaside fort, it was with the same high sense of duty that it had manifested in the hot emergencies of battle. No admiring crowds welcomed it back to home—for it had no home—its deeds were a memory only to itself. What soldier of any army can read without admiration the story of the two brigades of Ayres's division at Gettysburg losing 829 men killed and wounded out of 1,985, and the Regular Brigade at Murfreesboro losing 583 of 1,500. The grizzled infantry veteran remembers the 18th Inf., with 60 killed and 224 wounded at Murfreesboro and the 16th Inf. losing 53 per cent. of its 308 engaged at the same battle. At Gettysburg seven companies of the 17th Inf. had 143, and eight companies of the 14th Inf. had 128 killed and wounded, while 40 of the 80 officers in Burbank's Brigade suffered the same fate.

The casualties of the Cavalry, on account of the nature of its service, were not so great, but on the Peninsula during the Gettysburg campaign, and with Sheridan in 1864 and 1865, it did yeoman service. As for the Artillery—recollecting that it rarely carried into action over seventeen men to a gun—its losses were phenomenal. We extract from "Fox's Regimental Losses in the Civil War," a recognized authority, a list of Regular bat-

teries, losing over 20 per cent. in killed and wounded in specific engagements, as follows:

	Per cent.
K, 4th Art.—Chancellorsville .....	45
B, 4th Art.—Antietam .....	40
A, 4th Art.—Gettysburg .....	38
E, 3d Art.—Olustee .....	33
B, 4th Art.—Gettysburg .....	33
I, 4th Art.—Chickamauga .....	32
H, 4th Art.—Chickamauga .....	32
H, 5th Art.—Chickamauga .....	31
M, 5th Art.—Cedar Creek .....	28
I, 1st Art.—Bull Run .....	27
M, 1st Art.—Olustee .....	26
I, 1st Art.—Gettysburg .....	25
F and K, 3rd Art.—Gettysburg .....	23
H, 1st Art.—Chancellorsville .....	21
K, 4th Art.—Gettysburg .....	21
I, 5th Art.—Gettysburg .....	20

That the 2d Art. does not appear in the above list results from the fact that most of its batteries were horse batteries, whose service with the Cavalry did not subject them to the heavy firing sustained in infantry combats. Yet it had some distinguished batteries, whose losses under their conditions were grave.

At Gettysburg, the great artillery battle of the war, the sixteen Regular batteries having losses had 279 killed and wounded, 17 to the battery, or 25 per cent. What the total loss of killed and wounded the Regular Artillery suffered during the war cannot be definitely stated, as statistics do not give it entirely. In one instance, however, that of the justly celebrated Gibbons Battery B, 4th Art., its history—corroborated by its official records—shows that out of 417 men enrolled it had 40 killed and 118 wounded. In five battles during a period of eleven months it lost 21 killed and 84 wounded, with 91 horses. As its average strength during that time was 103 present the significance of this loss is apparent. Four times during the war it had the enemy among its guns and never lost a gun nor a caisson.

During the whole war, in a combatant force of six regiments of Cavalry, five regiments of Artillery, ten one-battalion and nine three-battalion regiments of Infantry, the Regular Army lost 136 officers and 2,124 men killed. As we have said, statistics do not give the number of wounded, but statisticians who have analyzed the casualty lists have fixed the proportion of wounded as 2½ men to 1 man killed. This would give as above: 2,260 killed, 5,650 wounded; total, 7,910.

At the first flush this does seem great when we learn that 110,000 men were killed and mortally wounded in the Union Armies, but the gravity of losses is measured by their percentage. Quoting from Fox (page 527) we find that "at no time during active hostilities did the Regular Army number, present and absent, over 26,000 officers and men." On the basis of its whole enrolled force, 67,000, it lost 11.8 per cent., but the more proper measure is the percentage on 26,000, its average fighting force, which is 30 per cent. It may be safely asserted that it was fully 25 per cent. Its absolute killed was 8.9-10 per cent.; 136 officers were killed out of 1,574 in the three combatant arms, or 8.8 per cent., but this is manifestly too low, as a great many of them were probably never more than 75 per cent. with the colors, about 1,200—a percentage of 11.4.

Any one familiar with losses in war and the relation which such losses bear to forces engaged will readily appreciate how marked were the services of the Regular Army. We have given some instances of Artillery casualties. We give here some marked ones in the Infantry and Cavalry. As the strength taken into action is not known only the number of killed and wounded is given:

INFANTRY.	
18th Inf., 20 companies—Stone River .....	284
18th Inf.—Chickamauga .....	185
12th Inf.—Gaines's Mill .....	156
17th Inf., 7 companies—Gettysburg .....	143
16th Inf., 8 companies—Stone River .....	139
14th Inf., 8 companies—Gettysburg .....	128
11th Inf.—Spottsylvania .....	118
13th Inf., 8 companies—Vicksburg .....	70

It will be observed that none of the old ten regiments are represented, but this results from the fact that their losses, though relatively great, were not so numerically, and are not quoted for that reason.

CAVALRY.	
	Per cent.
3d Cav.—Trevillian .....	46
1st Cav.—Wilderness .....	42
2d Cav.—Beverly Ford .....	40
1st Cav.—Trevillian .....	40
2d Cav.—Brandy Station .....	23

According to General Keat's official reports of Santiago, the 6th, 10th, 13th, 16th and 24th Inf.—those which lost the most in his division—lost 31.71 per cent. The 6th Inf. at Santiago suffered a loss of 36.66 per cent. The Regular Army, appreciating to its full extent the plaudits it now receives, can look back to a past which equally entitled it to the high consideration of the country. And this is only one item of its history. How many brave soldiers it has, in profound peace left amid the gorges of the mountains of the West, and on its arid plains, is only known to those who are familiar with its real record. It has a right to be proud, and such pride is not egotism, but a proper and manly appreciation of its labors. Its proudest boast, however, is that it has always done its duty, and that faithfulness to its military oath has been its distinctive characteristic.

The Regular Army of the United States will no longer be forgotten. It will not return to its accustomed obscurity. This great nation—a republic not ungrateful—renders to it to-day its willing and heartfelt praise.

This has been a statistical exhibit. It would be impossible within our limits to even briefly note the count-

less gallant actions of officers and men which have illustrated the history of the Army from Lundy's Lane to Santiago.

## THE GREEK FLEET IN WAR.

Prince George of Greece, who commanded the torpedo flotilla in the war with Turkey, has been testifying at the court martial of Commodore Sachtouris, who commanded the Greek fleet, and tells a very plain and unvarnished story of official meddling and misdirection. The world at large has never known why the Greek fleet, which was superior in strength, never struck a blow at the Turkish ships, but confined itself to a few bombardments of forts. The fleet left Orei April 20, with orders from the Minister of Marine to attack Platamona and Leptokaria and destroy the Turkish stores there, which was done. The squadron contained two ironclads, three cruisers and ten torpedo boats, while the Turks had five ironclads and sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers, but the reputation of the Turkish fleet and personnel was inferior to that of the Greek. The first great error was committed by the Minister who notified the Commodore before sailing that "the Turkish fleet has sailed from the Dardanelles; bombard Fort Karabournou at the mouth of Salonika harbor; prevent transportation of Turkish reinforcements from the Dardanelles, Crete, and elsewhere; be sparing of your ammunition." The report about the enemy's fleet was incorrect, but when found to be false the fleet commander was not informed. By his request he was joined by another ironclad, and on her arrival he exhibited his orders to a council of officers, who decided to forego the bombardment of Karabournou on account of scarcity of ammunition which they wanted to keep for the Turkish fleet.

It is noteworthy that in four days' service the crews of the torpedo boats became thoroughly exhausted. The boats were small and hampered the fleet by the necessity of protecting them in threatening weather. Orders came to bombard Karabournou and other fortified places, blockade the Turkish fleet and merchant marine, capture islands in the Northern Aegean, destroy the railway, etc. The Minister of Marine seemed to arrange his campaign as the British planned the rebuilding of their fleet, giving out ten years' work at once! "In my opinion," said the Prince, "such orders could only be issued by persons possessing no knowledge of naval affairs. Their contradictory character confronted those who were responsible for their execution with a dilemma." The council of officers decided to sail for the Dardanelles first and the start was made April 25 in good weather, but off Mount Athos a blow began, the torpedo boats were in danger and the Commodore ordered a retreat. He intended to start out again when the weather improved, but was immediately relieved from command. The voyage to the Dardanelles was given up and the fleet did nothing more.

Prince George's criticism upon this history is as follows: "In my opinion the fleet was condemned to inactivity by the Ministry of Marine, which failed to observe the most elementary principles of naval warfare. The mastery of the Aegean could only have been secured by blockading the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles or by attacking it should it venture to come out. The other operations ordered by the Ministry might have been carried out in security. If the Ministry were aware of the real condition of the Turkish fleet, which rendered its departure from the Dardanelles impossible, it should not have shackled the action of the western squadron by announcing the concentration and departure of the Turkish fleet."

He also thinks that the fleet should have taken Salonika and cut the Turkish communications there, an opinion which excited surprise, as it was generally supposed that the powers had forbidden this move.

In a case where morale seems to have been so deficient it is not surprising to learn that the navy made no preparation in peace for the duties of war. Neither officers nor men were exercised in maneuvers or other necessary practice and the ironclads had never been properly manned.

There is little to be learned from such a history, for individual inefficiency has few lessons for the man of action, but the presence of small torpedo boats with an active fleet seems to be contra-indicated. Such vessels wear out their crews by discomforts in any but smooth water and anything like a blow may oblige the commander to face the question of retiring with his whole fleet or dividing it.

Major General Lee, commanding the 7th Army Corps at Jacksonville, has requested Secretary Alger to make a personal inspection of the troops under his command. General Lee is proud of his corps and is anxious to have the Secretary see the excellent conditions prevailing at his camp. Although Secretary Alger was forced to decline General Lee's invitation at this time, it is understood that he contemplates visiting all the military camps if his duties at the War Department will permit. While no definite arrangements have been made for these trips, the Secretary is extremely anxious to visit the camps and see for himself what the conditions really are.

The "Marine Review," published in Cleveland, O., produced a special Navy edition for its issue of Aug. 11, with well considered articles on the new battleships, the novel vessels of the fleet, armored cruisers and many kindred subjects. These are all abundantly illustrated, and in addition there is a picture sheet of twenty-four ships and a fine colored print of the Kearsarge. This is both a fine and a useful number of the "Review."



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

## PROMOTION BOARD.

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 30, 1898.

"Sir: A Board, to be composed of yourself as president, and of Rear Adms. Edmund O. Matthews and Chas. S. Norton, as additional members, and Ensign Harry E. Smith, as recorder, is hereby appointed, and will assemble in Room 478 (Library), Navy Department, on Wednesday the 15th proximo, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the records of the several vessels of the Navy and of the officers attached to them, and other data which may be obtainable in connection with the recent engagements between the vessels of the Navy of the United States and those of Spain, or with the land forces of that nation, with a view to determining whether other officers of the Navy or Marine Corps than those already recognized are entitled to promotion or other reward for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism (vide Sections 1500, 1604 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes).

"The Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps will be associated with the Board when the cases of Marine Officers are under consideration. The Board will advise that officer when his presence in this connection will be desired.

"The Board will call upon the Bureau of Navigation and the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps for full information in the premises.

"The Judge Advocate of the Navy will if desired furnish the Board with the records of proceedings of similar Boards appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the records of officers who served during the Civil War.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard,

Navy Department, Washington."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 26.—P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, detached from the City of Pekin and ordered home.

Surg. W. H. Rush, detached from the City of Pekin and ordered to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, retired, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered home.

Comdr. W. C. Gibson, detached from command of the City of Pekin and ordered to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Adams.

Chief Engr. G. W. Magee, retired, detached from duty with Davidson Pump Works, Brooklyn, and ordered home.

Ensign R. B. Belknap, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. G. W. Roche, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered home.

Chief Engr. D. P. McCartney, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered home.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, when discharged from further treatment at Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., is ordered to command the Michigan.

Boatswain H. Hudson, detached from Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago, and ordered to Navy Yard, Boston.

Capt. F. J. Higginson, detached from command of the Massachusetts, and ordered immediately to duty as member Lighthouse Board.

Capt. N. Ludlow, detached from command of the Terror, and to command the Massachusetts.

Mate Ernest Brown, appointed Aug. 26 on the Amphitrite.

Ensign M. W. Hale, detached from the Constellation and ordered home.

Lieut. O. White, detached from the Justin and ordered home.

Lieut. M. A. Oriopp, detached from command of the Elfrida and ordered home.

Lieut. W. R. Addicks, detached from command of the Huntress and ordered home.

Ensign L. H. Talbot, order of Aug. 25 modified so as when detached from the Restless, he is ordered to the Aileen immediately, instead of to the New Hampshire.

Lieut. T. C. Zerega, detached from the New Hampshire, and ordered immediately to command the Elfrida.

Ensigns W. C. W. Aufman and G. M. Heins, detached from the Huntress and ordered home.

Lieut. E. C. Rhoads, detached from the Aileen and ordered home.

Ensign A. D. Pearce, detached from the Huntress and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Ensign W. W. G. Weiling, detached from the Glacier and ordered home.

Lieut. G. Wilkes, Ensign F. B. Gaylord, Ensign W. R. Parker, Ensign S. Hendrie, P. A. Surg. D. L. Parker, Lieut. L. Mims, Lieut. R. F. Spangenberg, Ensign D. Ferguson, Ensign P. Butz, Ensign G. H. Shaw, Ensign F. C. Ford, and Ensign O. Grillo, honorably discharged Aug. 26, 1898.

AUG. 27.—Capt. C. E. Clark, when discharged from further treatment at Hospital, New York, ordered home and granted leave for two months.

Ensign Edw. McCauley, Jr., Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., and Lieut. J. H. Sears, detached from the Brooklyn, Aug. 30, and ordered to duty on the staff of Adm. Schley, as Commissioner to Porto Rico.

Ensign R. Z. Johnston, to duty as W. and D. Officer on the Oregon.

P. A. Engr. E. G. Rust, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald, retired, detached from Atlantic Works, East Boston, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, detached from the Newport and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. Chas. A. Clarke, retired, orders modified so as he will report for duty on board the Pensacola.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the New York.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead, detached from the Indiana, and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer, detached from Bureau of Equipment and ordered immediately to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, on Aug. 30, detached from command of the 2d Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, and ordered to Porto Rico as Commissioner, and will hoist his flag on board the New Orleans.

Asst. Engr. F. C. Spencer, honorably discharged Aug. 26.

Mate P. L. Cosgrove, detached from the Mangrove and ordered home.

Ensigns C. M. Newman, W. E. Putts, J. H. Brown and D. F. Mallory, and Lieut. Jos. Bonn, detached from the Dale and ordered home.

Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle, detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Wagner, detached from the Dale and ordered home.

AUG. 29.—P. A. Surg. L. W. Sprattling, detached from the Columbia, and ordered to Naval Home.

Mate W. H. Keeling, detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Commo. R. R. Wallace, retired, detached from duty with Lighthouse Board, and ordered home.

Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, retired, detached from Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago, and ordered home.

Chaplain F. C. Brown, detached from the Columbia and ordered to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, detached from the Columbia and ordered to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Naval Cadet Henry Williams, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Santee, Sept. 10.

Lieut. Geo. H. Stafford, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs, detached from the Columbia, ordered home and to waiting orders.

Gunner A. Harmon, retired, detached from the Constellation and ordered home.

Gunner H. J. Tresselt, retired, detached from the Pensacola and ordered home.

Commo. J. W. Philip, detached from command of the Texas and to command the 2d Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, with the New York as flagship.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle, Ensign G. W. Williams, and Lieut.

W. J. Maxwell, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

P. A. Surg. J. P. McGowan, detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. T. O. Hutson, detached from the Naval Station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

P. A. Surg. Jos. Sailer, detached from the St. Louis, and ordered home.

Lieut. P. Herndon, detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Asst. Paymr. E. Coffin, order detaching him from the Hawk and ordering him to the Iris, revoked.

Asst. Paymr. A. R. Pardington and Ensign R. Raynor, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home.

P. A. Engr. H. B. Dick, Ensigns A. W. Russell, H. H. Smith and E. H. Dickson, detached from the St. Louis and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. A. Heger, to the Yankee.

Asst. Paymr. E. F. Hall, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign E. H. Gibbon, detached from the Apache and ordered home.

Ensign D. C. McDougal, detached from the Hist and to the Navy Department.

Asst. Engr. J. M. Reeves, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Sylph.

Ensign R. Norman, detached from the Frolic and ordered home.

Ensign W. F. Purdy, detached from the Stranger and ordered to the Marietta.

Ensign S. D. Flood, detached from the Yankton and ordered to the Marietta.

Carpenter A. Galletly, order of Aug. 20, detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him to the Yosemite, revoked.

Lieut. J. A. Ubsdell, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Asst. Engr. E. S. Van Wart, P. A. Engr. J. L. Gilbert, Ensign C. L. Andrews, Ensign D. W. Dimock, Lieut. J. H. Barnard and Lieut. W. B. Duncan, detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Lieut. F. A. Boyce, detached from command of the Rainbow, and ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. J. S. Watters, detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Ensign E. H. Gibbon and Mate Chas. A. Elwell, honorably discharged.

Mate B. A. Benson, detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Ensign P. Collier, detached from the Prairie and ordered home.

AUG. 30.—Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, detached from the Brooklyn, ordered home and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, detached from the Oregon, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, to temporary duty in connection with Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Chief Engr. J. H. Perry, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. Comdr. D. Deleahanty, order of Aug. 25 modified; when detached from command of the Suwanee is ordered home and waiting orders, instead of reporting on the Celtic.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, detached from the Hornet and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Santee, Sept. 10.

Lieut. W. Kilburn, to Navy Yard, Washington. Unexpired sick leave revoked.

P. A. Engr. U. T. Holmes, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

P. A. Engr. U. T. Holmes, detached from the Chicago and ordered home.

Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, detached from the Iowa and ordered home and waiting orders.

Chief Engr. F. J. Schell, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Chief Engr. F. J. Schell, detached from duty with the Rainbow and will wait orders.

P. A. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, detached from the Marietta, ordered home and settle accounts and then to the Montgomery.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Robins, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to the Marietta.

P. A. Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, detached from the Montgomery, ordered home, settle accounts, and waiting orders.

Asst. Engr. H. O. Bissett, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Iowa.

Boatswain J. Sutton, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to the Vermont.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, detached from the Resolute, ordered home and waiting orders.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Capt. S. V. Terry, detached from command of the Franklin, ordered home and waiting orders.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached from the Yale and ordered to duty with the Fox, Sept. 17, and be ready to command her.

Lieut. A. L. Key, detached from the Yale and ordered to Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the Celtic.

P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Asst. Engr. H. C. Baughman, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered home.

P. A. Engr. W. H. McGrann, detached from the Columbia and ordered immediately to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, order detaching him from the Newport and ordering him to the Constellation is revoked, and he will proceed to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. J. B. Morris, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, detached from the New York and ordered home; then to duty in charge of Mechanical and Electrical Departments, Paris Exposition.

P. A. Engr. L. D. Miner, detached from the Sterling and ordered to the New York.

Asst. Engr. W. E. Dickey, to the Resolute.

Carpenter J. L. Purdie, detached from Naval Base, Key West, and ordered home.

P. A. Engr. D. P. Moran, on arrival of the Sterling at Fort Monroe, will be detached from the Iris, and ordered to the Sterling.

Asst. Engr. T. Rodger, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, is ordered to the Iris.

Naval Cadets C. H. Fisher, J. W. Greenslade, Z. H. Madison, A. E. Watson, W. F. Bricker, W. K. Wortman, L. B. Barrett, H. E. Cook, J. C. Fremont, C. Goodrich and R. Williams, detached from the Solace and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Capt. W. C. Wise, detached from command of the Yale, and to command the Franklin.

P. A. Surg. G. M. Pickrell, detached from the Yale and ordered home and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, Carpenter J. D. Griffin and Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Gunner O. Fries, on arrival of the Lancaster at Portsmouth, N. H., will be detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Asst. Engr. C. K. Mallory, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Oregon.

Naval Cadet W. Watts, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Santee, Sept. 10.

Ensign J. M. Flinn, detached from the Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to the Viking.

Lieut. D. M. Seales, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered home.

Ensign F. L. Eaton, Ensign F. D. Standish, Ensign C. S. McKinley, Lieut. T. J. Seagrave, Ensign C. O. Bond, honorably discharged Aug. 30.

AUG. 31.—Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Surg. P. M. Rixey, detached from the Solace, Sept. 1, and ordered to Naval Dispensary, Washington.

Capt. C. D. Sigabee, detached from command of the St. Paul, Sept. 2, and ordered to command the Texas.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain, detached from the Badger, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Gunner Jos. Hill, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered home.

Salimaker T. B. White, detached from the Constellation,

and when discharged from treatment at Hospital, Newport, is ordered home and granted sick leave till Nov. 1, 1898.

Prof. Math. H. M. Paul, detached from Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered to Naval Observatory, Mare Island.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, detached from the Detroit, ordered home and waiting orders.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Naval Cadet H. P. Perrill, detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the New York.

P. A. Engr. G. W. Laws, detached from the Justin, ordered home and waiting orders.

P. A. Engr. G. W. Laws, to Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Gunner J. Shaanon, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Constellation.

Gunner George Cross, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Gunner J. Westfall, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered home.

Gunner W. Walsh, detached from the Oregon, and ordered to Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Gunner S. Jacobs, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. H. L. Tremain, retired, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered home.

Ensign F. Hines, detached from the Dorothea and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen, detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Carpenter J. D. Griffin, detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Paymr. J. A. Mudd, order of Aug. 25, to examination for retirement at Washington, Aug. 31, is revoked, and his sick leave is extended one month.

P. A. Engr. M. N. Usina, detached from duty with the Buffalo and ordered to the Justin.

Ensign R. G. Baird, detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign W. McCreary, detached from the Dorothea and ordered to the Iris.

Lieut. J. J. Igoe, detached from the Celtic and ordered home.

Ensign J. Lawrence and Ensign Frederick Parker, honorably discharged, Aug. 31.

P. A. Engr. A. B. Fry, detached from the Stranger, ordered home and waiting orders.

Asst. Engr. J. S. Jefferson, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Stranger.

SEPT. 1.—Lieut. G. F. Cooper, detached from the Bureau of Navigation Sept. 19 and ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Paymr. G. W. Simpson, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to Medical Department.

Paymr. J. A. Mudd, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to Navy Department.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, detached from command of the Harvard, ordered home and wait orders.

Acting Boatswain August Rettig, appointed Sept. 1 on Charleston.

Acting Boatswain Peter F. Radcliffe, appointed Sept. 1 on Wheeling.

Gunner J. G. Foster, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered home.

Surg. L. G. Heneberger, order detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him home and wait orders, is modified so as when detached from the St. Paul he will report on the Indiana.

Surg. N. M. Ferebee, detached from the Indiana, ordered home and wait orders.

Chaplain R. F. Steele, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Yale, N. Y.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo, detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Independence.

P. A. Surg. J. F. Lays, ordered to Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, detached from the Harvard and ordered to duty with Fish Commission.

Acting Gunner J. H. Lohman, detached from the Harvard and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, detached from the Harvard and ordered to Navy Yard, New York.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, detached from the Harvard and ordered to the Yankee.

Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, detached from the Harvard and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, order 29th, detaching from the Columbia and ordering to the Yankee, revoked. He is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Sylph.

Ensign L. B. Jones, detached from the Newport and ordered to the Vicksburg, Sept. 15.

Ensign Charles L. Hussey, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign H. S. Ritter, detached from the Newport and ordered to the Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Reamey, detached from the East Boston, and ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 17.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, retired, detached from Naval Station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Resolute.

Lieut. W. J. Sears, detached from the Resolute, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. T. Smith, detached from the Yosemite and ordered to hospital at New York for treatment.

Chief Engr. P. H. Milligan, to Bureau of Steam Engineering for temporary duty.

Chief Engr. R. W. Milligan, order of Aug. 30, detaching him from the Oregon and ordering him to the Brooklyn, modified so as when detached from the Oregon he will join the New York.

Chief Engr. F. D. Robie, retired, allowed to delay reporting home till Sept. 30.

Lieut. G. H. Tiswald, detached from the Lehigh and ordered home.



VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The places following the names of vessels are the P. O. addresses, and not necessarily the location of vessels, which are in many cases constantly on the move.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. John A. Howell, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.  
Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding 2d Squadron.  
ALBION, Boatswain J. W. Angus. Portsmouth, N. H.  
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Ponce, Porto Rico.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.  
APACHE, Lieut. G. C. Hanes. Fort Monroe, Va.  
ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Norfolk, Va.  
BANCROFT, Comdr. B. Clover. Provincetown.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
BUCCANEER, Lieut. A. N. Mayer. Fort Monroe, Va.  
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Provincetown, Mass.  
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Fort Monroe, Va.  
CALUMET (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Norfolk, Va.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. New York.  
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. St. Thomas, W. I.  
CUSHING, Lieut. A. Gleaves. New York.  
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Provincetown, Mass.  
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Fort Monroe, Va.  
DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Fort Monroe, Va.

DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood. Navy Yard, New York.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. Southernland. Fort Monroe, Va.  
ERICKSON, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Navy Yard, New York.  
FERN, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Fort Monroe, Va.  
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. League Island, Pa.  
FOOTE, Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
FROLIC, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. Fort Monroe, Va.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Walworth. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant. Boston, Mass.  
GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. T. D. Walker. Boston, Mass.  
GWIN, Ensign R. H. Jackson. New York.  
HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. San Juan, Porto Rico.

HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood. Fort Monroe, Va.  
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Provincetown, Mass.  
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. Guantanamo, Cuba.  
HORNET, Lieut. James M. Helm. Fort Monroe, Va.  
HUDSON (r. c. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
IOWA, Capt. R. D. Evans. Navy Yard, New York.  
IRIS, Lieut. A. B. Connor. Norfolk, Va.  
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Newport, R. I.  
KANAWHA, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Gibara, Cuba.  
KATAHDIN, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.  
LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Fort Monroe, Va.  
LEYDEN, Newport, R. I.  
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Playa del Este, Cuba.

MACHIAS, Comdr. W. W. Mead. Provincetown, Mass.  
MANNING (r. c. s.), Capt. P. M. Munger. Norfolk, Va.  
MAPLE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MARBLEHEAD, Capt. B. H. McCalla. Santiago.  
MARHETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Provincetown.

MEKEE, Lieut. C. M. Knepper. New York.  
MCCLANE (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Tampa, Fla.  
MONTGOMERY, Capt. M. L. Johnson. Newport, R. I.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.  
Placed in reserve.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Mole St. Nicholas.  
MORRILL (r. c. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. New York.  
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Charleston, S. C.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. Calmanera, Cuba.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Annapolis.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of N. A. Fleet), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Navy Yard, New York.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. San Juan.

NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. Fort Monroe, Va.  
NIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Fort Monroe, Va.  
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Porcell. Norfolk, Va.  
PANTHER, Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Navy Yard, New York.  
PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles. League Island, Pa.  
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Fort Monroe, Va.  
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gillmore. Navy Yard, New York.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Tampa, Fla.

PURITAN, Capt. Fred. Rodgers. Mole St. Nicholas.  
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. Newport, R. I.  
RODGERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. New York.  
SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Fort Monroe, Va.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marx. Santiago, Cuba.

SIREN, Lieut. J. M. Robinson. Fort Monroe, Va.  
SLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Chelsea, Mass.  
STERLING (Coal vessel), Comdr. R. E. Impey. Fort Monroe, Va.  
STRANGER, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Fort Monroe, Va.

SUWANEE, Norfolk, Va.  
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. New York, N. Y.  
SYLVIA, Lieut. G. H. Peters. Fort Monroe, Va.  
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Fort Monroe, Va.

TELEGRAPH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. Fort Monroe, Va.  
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, senior officer. Mole St. Nicholas.  
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Navy Yard, New York.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Provincetown, Mass.

UNCAS, Ensign W. S. Croley, temporarily. Boston, Mass.  
VESUVIUS, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. Boston, Mass.  
VIRKING, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Fort Monroe, Va.  
VICKSBURG, Capt. A. B. H. Little. Portsmouth, N. H.  
VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. Jr. Santiago.

VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Calmanera, Cuba.  
WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. San Juan, Porto Rico.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. Fort Monroe, Va.  
WINDOM (r. c. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Provincetown, Mass.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungens. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WOODBURY (r. c. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Fort Monroe, Va.  
COLUMBIA, In reserve at League Island, Pa. In command of Capt. T. F. Jewell.  
BADGER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. New York, N. Y.

EASTERN SQUADRON.

Commo. J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.  
ABARENDA (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.  
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.  
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.

BOSTON, Capt. Frank Wilden.  
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.  
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.  
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.  
CONQUEROR (r. c. s.), Capt. G. L. Hooper.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.  
MONTERREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.  
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.  
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.  
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap.  
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. R. P. Lamberton.  
FETRELL, Comdr. E. P. Wood.  
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coglian.  
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.  
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. G. M. Book. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
WHEELING, Comdr. Uriel Seabee. Care U. S. Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

U. S. AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, Commanding, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chief of Staff, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

1st DISTRICT.

Lieut. R. J. Beach, Commanding.  
Address U. S. S. Montauk, Portland, Me.  
MONTAUK, Lieut. R. J. Beach. Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
WYANDOTTE, Lieut. T. I. Madge. Boston, Mass.

2D DISTRICT.

Lieut. John W. Weeks, Commanding.  
Address U. S. S. Minnesota, Boston, Mass.  
SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. O. Porter. Gloucester, Mass.  
SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

3D DISTRICT.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller, Commanding.  
Address U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot East 28th street.  
HUNTRESS, Lieut. W. H. Stayton. New York.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. A. H. Day. Bath Beach, N. Y.

4TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. John S. Muckle, Commanding.  
Address U. S. S. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MANHATTAN, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

5TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. Isaac E. Emerson, Commanding.  
Address U. S. S. Dale, Baltimore, Md.  
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

6TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. George L. Morton, Commanding.  
Address Fort Royal, S. C.  
Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, Commanding.  
Address Pensacola, Fla.

7TH DISTRICT.

POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. Key West, Fla.  
TACOMA, Lieut. John S. Watters. Santiago de Cuba.

8TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick, Commanding.  
Address New Orleans, La.  
Lieut. W. E. Gunn, Commanding.  
Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

9TH DISTRICT.

CORWIN (r. c. s.), Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.  
GRANT (r. c. s.), Capt. J. A. Slamm. Sitka, Alaska.  
PERRY (r. c. s.), Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.  
RUSH (r. c. s.), Capt. W. H. Roberts. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

HECTOR, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Everett. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ST. PAUL, Philadelphia, Pa.  
YALE, New York.

TUGS.

MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. Key West, Fla.  
NEZINSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Key West, Fla.  
HERCULES, Key West, Fla.  
SAMOSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. League Island, Pa.  
SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. Portland, Me.  
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.  
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Lieut. H. Patterson. On her annual cruise. Care of Board of Education, New York City.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.  
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Pickling. Boston, Mass.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill to command. Navy Yard, New York.  
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.  
RAINBOW, Lieut. Robert G. Peck. Navy Yard, New York.  
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Orders have been issued for the release of the Spanish naval prisoners confined at Annapolis and Portsmouth, N. H. They will leave as soon as Admiral Cervera can make arrangements for their transportation to Spain. It is understood they will be met at Southampton by a squadron of Spanish ships.

New York had a naval parade when the New York Naval Militia detached from the Yankee marched up Broadway to Twenty-eighth street, Sept. 2 and thence to their armory. They are in fine spirits and condition and were warmly greeted. Another military parade will take place when the 1st U. S. V. Cavalry, the "Rough Riders," now being mustered out at Montauk Point, N. Y., parade in the city on Monday Sept. 5 (Labor Day).

The New Orleans, Capt. Folger, entered the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 30, and met with an enthusiastic reception. She was the first American warship in that port since the war with Spain.

Sept. 20 has been fixed upon preliminarily as the date for the launching of the battleship Illinois, now under construction at Newport News.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 23.—The Marine Guard of the U. S. S. St. Paul, ordered to the Marine Barracks, League Island, when that ship is placed out of commission.

AUG. 26.—Capt. G. F. Elliott, ordered to the New York Navy Yard for the purpose of expressing clothing belonging to the Marine Battalion left at the Marine Barracks, to Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lieut. A. W. Catlin, detached from the U. S. S. St. Louis when that ship is placed out of commission, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard; granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

The Marine Guard of the U. S. S. St. Louis, ordered to the Marine Barracks, League Island, when that ship is placed out of commission.

AUG. 27.—Men of the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. St. Paul, ordered from the Marine Barracks, League Island, to their proper stations.

2d Lieut. H. Leonard, ordered to proceed to the New York Navy Yard in charge of thirty enlisted men; to return to proper station.

AUG. 28.—Maj. W. B. Muse, relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board in session at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. A. Doyen, ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board in session at the Marine Barracks at Washington, vice Maj. Muse.

AUG. 31.—Order of Aug. 26, ordering 1st Lieut. A. W. Catlin to the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, revoked; ordered to take charge of twenty-seven enlisted men and proceed there.

Maj. G. C. Goodloe, ordered to pay the marines stationed in Washington.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

2d Asst. Engr. D. W. Blake, detached from the Manning and ordered home.

3d Lieut. G. H. Mann, detached from the Manning, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Chief Engr. Wm. Robinson, ordered to the Windom for temporary duty.

Chief Engr. S. H. Magee, detached from the Boutwell and ordered to the Chandler for temporary duty.

Capt. S. E. Maguire, 2d Lieut. J. C. Ballinger, G. M. Daniels, A. J. Henderson, F. A. Levis, F. C. Billard, 3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Chief Engr. C. P. Coffin, 2d Asst. Engr. H. Kotschmar, 2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder, granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

Chief Engr. D. F. Kelley, granted a leave of absence for four days.

The following named 1st Assistant Engineers have been commissioned Chief Engineers; the last five subject to examination: A. J. Howison, E. A. Jack, Wm. Robinson, H. W. Spear, N. E. Cutchin, Chas. F. Nash, E. J. Noonan and H. L. Boyd.

AUG. 24.—Lieut. C. L. Carden, granted permission to delay two weeks in reporting on the Manhattan.

AUG. 25.—Capt. G. A. Abbey, detached from the Gresham and assigned to duty as inspector and superintendent of construction of life saving stations.

The President, on Aug. 27, made the following appointments: To be Chief Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States—Andrew J. Harrison, Eugénous A. Jack, William Robinson, Nathaniel E. Cutchin, Charles F. Nash, Edward J. Noonan, Harry L. Boyd, Herbert W. Spear.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The bids for the three new battleships are very satisfactory, coming well within the \$3,000,000 limit of price and providing for vessels with 18 knots speed instead of 16 and 12,500 tons displacement instead of 11,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company: One battleship on Departmental plan, 11,500 tons displacement, to be completed in thirty-one months, \$2,580,000; one battleship, builders' modified plan, with guaranteed speed of 17 knots, to be completed in thirty-two months, \$2,680,000; one battleship, builders' plan, 12,500 tons, guaranteed speed of 18 knots, to be completed in thirty-two months, \$2,850,000.

William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia: Departmental plan, 11,500 tons displacement, one battleship, to be completed in twenty-nine months, \$2,650,000, or two such ships, \$2,625,000 each; builders' modified plan, 10,500 tons displacement, guaranteed speed 17 knots, one battleship, to be completed in thirty-two months, \$2,725,000, or two at \$2,700,000 each; builders' plan about 12,150 tons displacement, guaranteed speed 18 knots; one battleship, to be completed in thirty-two months, \$2,885,000, or two at \$2,870,000 each.

The Union Iron Works, San Francisco: Departmental plans, 11,500 tons displacement, one battleship, to be completed in thirty-one months, \$2,674,000; builders' modified plan, 11,500 tons displacement, guaranteed speed 17 knots, one battleship, to be completed in thirty-three months, \$2,725,000; builders' plan, 12,200 tons displacement, guaranteed speed 18 knots, one battleship, to be completed in thirty-three months, \$2,890,000.

John Dialogue & Sons, Camden, N. J.: Departmental plan, one battleship, to be completed in thirty-three months, \$2,840,000.

The alternative designs submitted by the Cramps, which are for vessels that will be almost duplicates of the Russian ship they are to build, provide for the use of Niclausse boilers. While this will be the first use of water-tube boilers in battleships of the United States Navy, it is not their first use in an armored vessel of the United States Navy, as the Monterey has had water-tube boilers of the Ward type ever since she was built in 1890.

They have given an excellent account of themselves. The plans of the Department originally provided for duplicate of battleships 7, 8 and 9 designed about two years ago, but the war experience has led to serious modification of these plans, including the lengthening of the ships fifteen feet, according to the design furnished by the builders, thus making more room for machinery and coal. This was exactly what the Engineer-in-Chief wanted originally, and had this been granted the Government plans for the new vessels would have called for 18 knots from the very first. There was so much opposition to increasing the length of the ships that he was obliged to reduce the coal supply in order to make room for the necessary machinery.

Nine United States warships sailed from Norfolk on Monday, Aug. 29, bound for Boston. Leaving as they did in such large numbers led many persons to believe that Hampton Roads is to be abandoned as a naval station, but this is not the intention of the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Allen said the Roads would be used by the Department to the fullest extent for administrative purposes, and that while not intended as a concentration point for the North Atlantic fleet, naval vessels would rendezvous continually there. The Norfolk Navy Yard will receive vessels that are in need of repairs, or that are looking for good dry-dock facilities. The vessels that sailed Monday will make their repairs at Boston.

Maj. Gen. J. F. Kent will shortly leave Montauk Point for Washington, D. C., and from there may go to Cuba with Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.



## A SPANISH OFFICER'S OPINION.

The New York "Press" reports an exceedingly interesting interview with Capt. Emilio Diaz Moren, of the Cristobal Colon, who was in New York on his way home to Spain. The Captain declares that his vessel could have gotten away from our fleet, but for reasons he will not explain, he reserves them for presentation to the Spanish Cortes, of which he is a member. He said: "Got away, I said, you understand. I mean it. Schley knows it, Sampson knows it and so does Cook. I told them it wasn't the Brooklyn, nor the Oregon, that kept me from escaping. They say I went only sixty-four miles. I tell you it was seventy-two. Divide that by the time and you will see my average was 17.2 knots an hour and sometimes 18. The Oregon could only go 16 and I was steadily dropping the Brooklyn behind. Oh, no, neither of the two kept me from escaping, but I can't tell you now why I was not able to save my splendid ship," and the Captain's voice trembled as he spoke of the former pride of the Spanish Navy.

"No one will say the Colon was materially damaged by the American fire," he went on. "She was hit only six times. By your own reports I made twenty-six holes in the Brooklyn, and there were forty-two traces of hits on her side. Does that not speak well for Spanish gunnery? They say our gunners could not shoot. Well, the Brooklyn's sides tell a different story."

"Why did you not sink her, then?"

"Your naval men have learned a great deal from their fight with the Colon. They will not give up their heavy guns for the light, rapid-fire. Sampson told me as much. I told them they could not, and they smiled when I asked them where they would be if I had had heavy guns."

"It was the fortune of war that put the heavy guns on board the ships with woodwork that would catch fire. The first shell that struck any of our ships started a fire. There was no fire on my ship, because she had no woodwork. She was like the Brooklyn, and would not burn."

"What do you think of the New York?"

"A bad ship. It was lucky for her she didn't get into the fight. She would have burned like our three ships. Rear Admiral Sampson was in perfect accord with me on that subject, and agreed that a shell might have set her on fire, and with her woodwork she would have gone the way of the Vizcaya."

"Who should get the credit for the victory—Sampson or Schley?" he was asked.

The Captain shrugged his shoulders and said he could give no opinion on that question. "Both officers are men of great intelligence and high character," he said. "But Sigbee. Ah! What shall I say of him?" said the Captain bitterly. "After the Maine explosion he was in Capt. Eulate's cabin in the Vizcaya. There, with tears in his eyes, he said his career in life was ended because he had lost his ship. We rescued the American seamen while their officers were drinking champagne on shore, and then Sigbee goes into court, forgets all about his tears and lamentations in Eulate's cabin, and tries to shoulder the blame upon us. Never did we have a hand in blowing up the Maine, and I am convinced that after the straightforward, square way we fought this war the American people to-day do not believe that we blew up the Maine."

"I am going home now; I shall never see America again, perhaps. The kind treatment the Americans have given us all leaves me without any bitter feelings toward them, but let me tell those who think peace is here that war has only just begun. They have lost hundreds of men from the climate of the South; they will lose hundreds more. Spain has lost half a million men in two wars, and only a few from bullets. Let them remember this, that Spain alone tried to keep a white colony in the West Indies. All the rest are black. The Dutch, the German, the English tried it and failed. As I told Admiral Sampson, it is like a tomato seed planted there. The first year it is big as an apple. The next year it is small as a berry. America will find it so. She will learn what she ought to have learned years ago from her Indians, that half breeds are always bad."

## THE 16TH INFANTRY AGAIN.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., writes to the "Army and Navy Journal" as follows: The only happy recollection I carried away from the trenches before Santiago is the relief to our 16th Infantry sick afforded by the beneficence of Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. McLaughlin, wives of prominent officers of the regiment. These ladies placed at my disposal hundreds of dollars which were expended in the purchase of suitable foods and stimulants for the hundreds who were ill. I can safely say that lives were saved by this money and many were made comparatively comfortable even in the mud, rain and heat of that awful Cuban camp. My friend, Miss Clara Barton, rendered me the greatest assistance in making it possible for me to purchase supplies on board ships in the harbor of Santiago free of duty; and in addition to this she gave freely and largely of Red Cross supplies for our men. God bless this woman, who has done so much for humanity. I am now detached and serving as resident Chaplain of this general hospital, but my heart will always be with the 16th Infantry, the regiment which won glory in the war with Spain, and which it was my honor to accompany from the State of Washington to the island of Cuba.

## HOW TO AVOID WAR.

(From the New York Journal.)

Among the things demonstrated by the war the "Army and Navy Journal" counts this:

That talking peace and refusing to prepare for war is not the best way to avoid war.

That is what the "Journal," for some years, tried to impress upon the American people. If we had told Spain, in the autumn of 1895, that unless she restored peace in Cuba within six months she would have to get out, and if we had been able to back our notification with twenty battleships, there would have been no war.

We had five battleships at that time. The other fifteen would have cost about \$75,000,000. The war has cost over \$300,000,000 and a continually growing tale of lives, expanding to match the apparently limitless incompetence of the War Department. If Congress had been less niggardly toward the Navy and President Cleveland had been less complaisant toward Spain, there would have been a considerable balance on the right side of our ledger.

But then we should not have had Porto Rico or the Philippines. Perhaps the Small Americans builded better than they knew.

## THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Since the organization of this noble association in January, 1879, it has paid to the widows, orphans and other beneficiaries of its members \$700,000. Many times the benefits have been telegraphed to Arizona, New Mexico or Oregon, reaching the widows within a few hours after the receipt of the official notice of the death of the members. In the battles of July 1, 2, 3 and 10 it lost in killed: Capt. W. M. Dickinson, 17th Inf.; Capt. James Farnance, 13th Inf.; Maj. A. G. Forse, 9th Cav.; Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; Lieut. J. G. Ord, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. W. Howell, 2d Inf.; Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav.; Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav.; Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 10th Cav.; Col. C. A. Wikoff, 22d Inf. Since the battle in front of Santiago, it has lost from fevers incident to that campaign: Maj. C. H. Conrad, 8th Inf.; Capt. Chas. Dodge, 24th Inf.; Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th Inf.; Capt. B. H. Gilmore, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Carl Koops, 10th Cav. Out of eighty odd Regular officers wounded, thirty-six were members of this association, but none of them have died of their wounds. The assets of the association are as follows: U. S. 4 per cent. registered bonds, \$150,000; 11 per cent. premium on same, \$10,500; cash on hand, \$2,867; total, \$169,367. In addition to the above the assessments due in October will amount to about \$26,000; interest on bonds, October, \$1,500; total, \$27,500. The above figures show that the association is sound financially. The new system of assessments, which went into effect April 1, 1897, added to the reserve almost enough to pay the losses resulting from the campaign in front of Santiago.

## THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AT CAVITE.

The Hong Kong "Telegraph" of July 14 contains an interesting letter, dated Manila, 9th inst., from its correspondent at that place, describing the situation in the Philippines, and also giving a graphic description of the United States troops at Cavite. He says: At present the Americans show not the least symptom of any intention to make a move and are merely visitors. They have hardly more to do with the place than a party of Russian bluejackets ashore for a spree at Nagasaki or Hong Kong. In the early part of the day, the raw recruits from Roaring Camp or Dead Man's Gulch are being "licked into shape" by Sergt. Whatshisname with a California twang. In the afternoon they have a rest, and may prowl about the native town, or bathe in the bay, or exercise their ingenuity in finding something else to do. In the evening, they give the natives ocular demonstration of the meaning of the American word "jag." Not that they all get drunk; but a few of them get drunk enough for all. They are a fine, big, strong looking lot, of about the toughest type of the Wild West. I should imagine, splendid fellows, no doubt, thorough "rough diamonds," extremely rough. Great, hulking backwoodsmen, bull punchers, diggers, cargo lumps from Frisco, farm hands from San Diego, and all apparently selected for their size. Among the little little Filipinos they are an army of Goliaths.

We guessed that there might be a fairly thick sprinkling of aliens, say ten or fifteen per cent. British and a similar proportion of Continental Europeans; the rest, seventy or eighty per cent., American-born. They look as if they would make the finest troops in the world after being drilled and disciplined; strong, brave, intelligent, and with plenty of "go," not merely clay to be moulded like Chinese or Egyptian raw material, but full of fire and life. At present, however, roughness is the chief characteristic noticeable about them. The uniform intensifies the impression; it is a coarse brown canvas, beside which our Indian campaigning dress khaki is as silk beside floor matting. The color is darker than khaki, and I think better for invisibility; but the material is altogether too much like coal sacks. The Americans seem to carry their republicanism to such extreme lengths as to studiously avoid any suggestion of spruce or smart appearance. They could be dressed quite as plainly and still be neat and trim. It is called "freedom of limb action" in America, but if the word "slouch" has any meaning it means the walk of these raw recruits from San Francisco. It is nothing against their fighting qualities; as I have said, they seem to me to be magnificent fighters.

## IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"A. U. S. A." writes from Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Evening Post," saying: "It is just now the fashion to decry the officers of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments, and to make heroes of all the officers and men of the line. To men who have seen service in time of war, and know what has been accomplished, the wonder is, not that there have been mistakes and omissions, but that there have been so few, and they so slight, and that so much has been done, and so well done, under the conditions existing. I know by sad experience the mistakes or worse, of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments during the Civil War, when at the head of those departments there were men of such transcendent ability as Meigs, Van Vliet, Rucker, Ingalls, and others in the Quartermaster's; Eaton, Shiras, Burns, Beckwith, and others in the Commissary, and Hammond, Wood, Barnes, and Satterlee in the Medical Department of the Regular Army, to say nothing of the many able men in those departments of the Volunteer force."

"It was no unusual thing during the Civil War for thousands of men to live on less than half rations, and be for weeks without proper clothing and camp equipment. I personally inspected one division of our troops the latter part of October, 1862, and found one-third of the men practically barefooted, hundreds of them actually so; not one-fifth of the men were otherwise properly clothed, and this was in Maryland, within three hours' ride of Washington. I often went hungry, and went into the battle of Lookout Mountain having had only two hardtack and a cup of coffee given me by a private soldier for my breakfast. The staff corps is the soul of the Army—upon its energy and ability the success of the Army in large measure depends. I can speak without prejudice, for my own service in war time was in the line."

"It has been at times impossible for the Quartermaster's Department to deliver medical stores where they were most needed; ammunition was of more importance. The plan of campaign at Santiago was a bold one; its success depended on the celerity of its execution; fortune favored us, as it usually does those who have the courage or the audacity to attack with confidence. Suppose the movement had been delayed until a full supply of food, camp equipment, medical stores, wagons, ambulances, animals, and forage had been landed, the advance could not have been made before the middle of July, and by that time the men would not have been

able to advance; we would have been compelled to lie inactive until November, and would not now be discussing terms of peace. No, there are no rivalries in the Army or in the War Department, save the generous and soldierly rivalry of officers trying to serve their country to the best of their ability."

## THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The genesis of the idle tales that are so current about the transport service is well illustrated by the talk among a party of nurses who came up on the Lampasas. One said: "We received a number of men from the Yale at Guanica. Thirty-seven out of fifty-two patients were suffering from malignant typhoid fever. And Gen. Miles says—" "Oh, don't say anything about the horrible condition of the Yale, Miss —. You'll get us all in trouble," interrupted one of the nurses. "Perhaps so," went on the first; "but the public ought to know." The Yale was under the command of a particularly careful officer, Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., who took every care possible of his vessel and the troops. The Yale was built to carry five or six hundred people and actually contained eighteen hundred. Crowding is a sure cause of what is called "filth," even if really dirty habits are strictly prevented, but armies cannot be transported without it. Bathing facilities were provided, but these were used by only a small portion of the troop. If these gossiping nurses and other critics of our transport service would leave out the absolutely non-preventable and non-curable difficulties they would have very little else to talk about. Another occurrence on the Yale has been much talked about. A party of nurses under command of an officer, went on board and asked for the surgeon, intending to take passage on her. The officer of the deck met them and finding they had no orders from the Navy Department, turned them back, a simple act of duty which the daily papers expatiate upon in columns of twaddle. On Tuesday Capt. Wise received orders from the Secretary of the Navy putting his vessel under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, and he immediately reported by telegraph to Gen. Lucington, asking for instructions. The next morning he moved the Yale from off Tompkinsville, S. I., to the dock of the American line, foot of Fulton street, New York, and took on board the 8th Illinois Regiment with supplies.

## THE KRAIG AND THE MAUSER GUNS.

In an article in the New York "Times" comparing the Kraig gun with the Mauser, "Stanhope Sans" says:

Take the two guns, as subjected to the actual and only test of battle, and it seems to me that we have an inferior gun. It has proved far less effective than the gun we have had to face in the ditches and blockhouses in Cuba. Its defects would be far more conspicuous if it were contrasted, in battle, with the Mannlicher, the Lee-Netford, the Lebel, or the Peabody.

The advantages possessed by the Kraig-Jorgensen over the Mauser seem to have been reduced to the single doubtful one of simplicity of mechanism, and its easier use as a single-shot gun.

The advantages possessed by the Mauser over the Kraig are the following: A longer flat trajectory, greater velocity of the ball, greater penetration, a more humane bullet, greater ease in loading, and greater rapidity in firing. These are the chief requisites in a modern rapid-fire magazine rifle.

Theoretically, the Kraig has a flat trajectory of 800 yards, but in practice our soldiers found that the eight had to be raised at any distance beyond 600 yards. The Mauser has a flat trajectory of 880 yards, or a straight effective fire over a range of 280 yards more than is covered by our gun. This 280 yards is enough to win a battle in by a direct fire.

The Mauser is more easily loaded than the Kraig, as the package containing five shells can be inserted in the magazine as quickly as, possibly more quickly than, a single cartridge can be put into the chamber of the Kraig.

It is also capable of being fired far more rapidly than the Kraig for the same reason. Its rapidity should be, apparently, at least twice as great as that of our arm. The Mauser bullet cuts through the flesh and bone as a needle passes through cloth, or a surgeon's lancet severs the skin. It seldom has that terrible explosive effects observed by scientists who have experimented on cadavers with the modern bullet driven at its present tremendous velocity. All of our surgeons have pronounced the Mauser more humane than the gun we use.

## FORT PORTER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In your issue of Aug. 27 you publish a condensed extract from an account of the part taken in the capture of Fort San Juan, in front of Santiago, which appeared in the Buffalo "Review," and which was based on an interview with me by a representative of that paper. Beginning in the middle of the eleventh line from the end of this article your extract reads: "I have never seen an able commanding officer in action than he was. He was cool," etc., etc., on to the end of your article.

Now by the omission of part of the context immediately preceding the above quotation, it is made to appear that these words, conveying admiration of a superior, were intended to refer to Colonel (now General) Worth, whereas they were intended to apply to Major William Auman, 13th Infantry. He and no one else commanded the 13th Infantry throughout this memorable charge, was responsible for all the dispositions made of the companies of the regiment during the fight and remained in command until after the surrender.

Without in the least desiring to intimate that General Worth was not as brave, gallant and capable as could be, up to the time he was shot down, it nevertheless remains true that he was disabled at the very outset of the battle, and Major Auman, being left in command of the regiment, and having led it gallantly to a victory unprecedented in history, he is certainly entitled to the full credit of the achievement.

The original account in the "Review" was ambiguous, but wherever the fault may lie, I would earnestly request that you set this matter to rights, for in my attempt to express admiration for a brother officer which was heartfelt and spontaneous, I find that through an oversight I have in fact detracted from the praise due him by giving it to another.

J. B. GOK, Captain 13th Infantry.

The Century Club of New York has invited the officers of our Navy returned from Santiago to accept the hospitalities of the club for one month. It is surprising that the Army and Navy Club should not have done at least as much for them.



## ARMY NOTES.

Adjutant General Corbin says that when Governor Black was discussing with him the situation of the men of the 95th New York, "he referred to a peculiar mental and nervous condition which he found existed among the men. The men and officers were exceedingly morbid. Some of the privates would burst into tears while conversing with him. When the men were asked if they wished to return home they hesitated to reply. They did not know whether they would be welcomed home or not, they said. They had seen no fighting, and while it was not their fault that they had not met the enemy, they felt as if they had lost prestige among their friends." We have the same report from private sources. One officer who was affected in the manner described thought it was one of the sequelae of dengue fever from which he had suffered, but General Corbin has had the same experience with officers who are not convalescents. Dr. Doty, of New York, considers it a disease similar to the grip.

The colored regiments continue to come in for praises for their good work at Santiago, and they seem to have as good a sense of humor as an Irishman. The Rough Riders were in a bad position on San Juan Hill at one time, and it is generally admitted that they could not have held their position but for the splendid charge of the 9th Cavalry to their support. After the worst of the fighting was over a rough rider, finding himself near one of the colored troopers, walked up and grasped his hand, saying: "We've got you fellows to thank for getting us out of a bad hole." "Dat's all right, boss," said the negro, with a broad grin. "Dat's all right. It's all in de fam'ly. We call ouahselves de colored rough riders."

From the reply made by the President to a request for the mustering out of the 5th Pennsylvania Vols., it is evident that the policy of mustering out the Volunteer troops who have seen active service first, while the troops who have been in home camps are to remain to do garrison duty has been settled upon.

The Third Squadron of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, which left Lakeland, Fla., August 24 for Camp Wikoff, arrived in Jersey City August 29, Capt. F. K. Ward in command. There were 450 men and a trainload of horses and baggage. With few exceptions the men were in good condition. This squadron, which consists of Troops F, H, L and M, was composed for the most part of recruits. Like all arrivals, each man had his explanation of the evils of camp life. Capt. George Hazel, of Troop H, expressed a hope that an investigation would be made. "It is needed," he said. "They have been neglecting the soldiers too long. For twenty years they have not been treated as they should be treated. An investigation may have the effect of improving our condition. Capt. Ward was reticent. All he would say was that the same unfavorable conditions seemed to exist at all the camps, and he thinks that the blunder was not in the selection of the sites, but must be looked for elsewhere.

The 1st Division of the 7th Corps, under General Keifer, in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., was reviewed on Aug. 25 by Major General Lee. The troops made a fine showing in their khaki uniforms, it being the first time they were worn in public. The 4th Volunteer Regiment (Immunes) made a particularly good showing, and the regiment proved itself to be finely drilled. Colonel Pettit is a very fine disciplinarian and is determined that no regiment in the 7th Army Corps shall excel it in any manner.

The announcement was made by the Secretary of War Aug. 28 that all regiments of Regular troops whose stations before the war were east of the Mississippi would be returned to their posts with as little delay as possible. The Secretary said that he considered this step desirable in order to preserve the health of the commands, for the troops would be much better situated in permanent barracks than in camps.

The "Criterion," in an article in which appears the views of an old British campaigner on our Santiago Army, quotes him as saying: "The American Regular is the beau ideal of a soldier. Nothing seems to daunt him. He is a splendid fighter. So would the Volunteers be, if they were well handled. Do they march well? Um. They might march better. Discipline? Oh, there might be more of that. I can't say I saw any very remarkable American generalship at Santiago. The officers had plenty of dash, though, and the results of the campaign were sufficiently brilliant to silence criticism. Talking of morale, I wish you could have seen the trouble the surgeons had to get the wounded Americans to go to the rear. Many refused flatly, though they had been shot through the body. Fighting seemed as natural to them as eating or drinking—and more welcome."

The London "Spectator," referring to the attacks upon Secretary of War Alger concerning the privations of the troops, says: "The United States is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago, and is inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously, Mr. Alger is not a Carnot, but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief so widely entertained in America that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, especially amateur transport and commissariat, is cruel work."

"As the Subsistence Department has been conducted at Camp Alger," says a correspondent, "no one man could eat regularly all the food included in his rations. Whenever any one suffers from lack of sufficient food the fault lies further down the line. The supplies issued are fresh beef, pork, bacon, corned beef, flour, hardtack, cornmeal, baking powder, beans, peas, rice, hominy, canned tomatoes, coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, can sirup, vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, salmon and matches. Most of the Company Quartermasters save great quantities of all the supplies named and sell them back to Major Little, the efficient Commissary of the camp. Perhaps the best part of it all is that the men always get full weight and good quality, and can buy without calculating the freight charges, for the Government pays the freight. Unfortunately, a number of Regimental Commissaries are ignorant of the advantages obtained by the saving and exchange of rations.

The 1st Ohio Vol. Inf., who were stationed with the 4th Army Corps at Fernandina, Fla., have been transferred to the 7th Army Corps and are now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla.

Army ordnance officers are relieved that they will not have the care and repair of the small arms captured at Manila, which, by the terms of the surrender, are to be returned to the Spanish soldiers when they evacuate the city. In fact they are glad to have the captured rifles so reduced in number that it will not pay to introduce a new size and mechanism into the service. There might be a temptation to utilize the captured guns if there were a large number of them, but with ten or fifteen thousand only there will be no reason for disturbing the unity of the ordnance issues.

In transmitting his letter of resignation to the War De-

partment, Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Roe, U. S. Y. (Major General New York National Guard), says: "I am perfectly willing to serve as long as my services may be required, but feel it my duty to thus assist the Government in reducing expenses. Further, I believe that the officers of the Regular Army should benefit by being retained in their Volunteer positions as long as possible—giving them the preference over Volunteer officers, pure and simple."

The transport steamer Scandia sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila on Aug. 27. For Honolulu she carried Co's A, B and D of the 1st New York Regt., in command of Lieut. Col. H. P. Stackpole, Majors Scott and Emmet, of the New York Regt., also go with the detachment. For Manila the steamer took 2d Lieut. A. P. Hayne and twenty-five men of the 1st Battalion heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, to act as guard for \$1,000,000 in coin for the troops in General Merritt's command; Majors Schofield, Sheary and Sternberg, Paymasters, and three clerks in charge of the money; Major Kobbe, 3d Art.; Lieut. Wedgewood, Battery B, Utah Artillery, and fourteen medical officers and 139 privates of the Hospital Corps, and four Red Cross nurses, making a total of 497.

In declining an invitation to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati Sept. 5, General Wheeler said: "I would be delighted to accept were it not that every moment of my time is occupied trying to take care of the 15,000 men in this camp, many of whom are very sick."

## NAVY NOTES.

As soon as the two 4-inch guns of the Windom had been removed, under the order to return the Revenue Cutters to that service, a new order came on to replace them. The reason for the change has not appeared.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie, Capt. C. H. Davis, manned by Michigan Naval Militia, arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 28.

The Essex is preparing for a practice cruise with apprentices at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

A Court of Inquiry was on Aug. 15 ordered by Capt. Fred. Rodgers, U. S. N., of the Puritan, senior officer present in Ponce, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending this grounding, as well as to determine the extent of the injury suffered by the Saturn. The Court was composed of Commander C. J. Train and Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby and J. R. Selfridge as members, with Lieut. Edward F. Quatrone as recorder. It is thought that the Court, as well as the reviewing authorities will be lenient, in view of the utter lack of trustworthiness of Spanish charts and of the dangerous work that Commander Bicknell was performing, in obedience to orders from Capt. Rodgers, at the time of grounding, in attempting to tow the Army transport Manitoba off the reef. The Saturn is the fourth vessel to run upon this shoal within a little more than ten days.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, Comdr. Brownson, manned by members of the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia, arrived off Tompkinsville, N. Y., Aug. 27 four days from Guantanamo. She has received marked attention from harbor craft, and many visitors have boarded her. The Yankee has done bold service during the war, which her crew are proud of, as she of course has no armor.

The good gunnery of our jackies has been ascribed entirely to constant drill, but Navigator R. M. Doyle, of the Dixie, says the aim of the men, who had never seen big guns before they came aboard the Dixie, was something remarkable, though they had had nothing more than sub-caliber practice. Very few of the 6-inch shells of her main battery were wasted, and on the last day of her stay on the blockade at Cienfuegos, when a little gunboat ran out, they gave her such a dose that she ran back into the harbor behind a projecting point of land with rails under water.

The severity of blockading duty on the smaller vessels is shown by the experience of Lieut. F. R. Brainard, commanding the Uncas. For 128 days the Uncas was on blockade duty off Cuba, and during that time Lieut. Brainard was practically the only officer on board, the mate being unable to lay a course. Out of that time Lieut. Brainard had only five nights' rest, and these in his clothes. He is completely broken down and was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Newport. Lieut. Brainard belongs in Illinois. The Uncas, which was under orders for Boston, was unable to proceed on her voyage on account of his sickness.

Lightning struck one of the mines in the lower Mississippi and exploded it.

The Cuban Junta, having received \$100 from a Cuban gentleman to be given to the wife, children or parents of the first American-born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba, has awarded it to the father of George B. Meek, fireman of the first class on board the torpedo boat Winslow, who the Junta determines was the first hero to shed his blood for the independence of our unfortunate and down-trodden people.

Commander C. C. Todd, of the Wilmington, has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he commends the conduct of Capt. F. M. Munger, of the Revenue Cutter Manning. He says: "It gives me much pleasure to commend to the favorable consideration of the Department the commanding officer of the Revenue Cutter Manning, who has been under my command on blockade duty on the south coast for the past few weeks. He has always been on the alert in the performance of duties assigned him; his vessel was ever ready, and he displayed his qualities in the performance of all duties assigned him from time to time. I was associated with the Manning during the period of hostilities in the northern blockade, and the high opinion I then formed of the efficiency of the Manning has been more than borne out by the service on the south blockade, which I had the honor to direct. The loyal assistance given by Capt. Munger, under all the varying circumstances of service around the island of Cuba, places him in the first rank of those temporarily assigned to the regular service. I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the Department to the highly meritorious services of this officer."

American cornstalk cellulose has a fair chance of being introduced into the Russian Navy. In an experiment at Polkovo, near St. Petersburg, a cofferdam packed with blocks of this cellulose compressed until it weighed eight pounds to the cubic foot, was fired by a 6-inch shot which struck about 20 inches from the bottom, at a velocity of 1,000 feet a second, and passed clear through both the iron walls and the cellulose packing. Less than half a pound of the cellulose was carried out by the projectile. The water compartment was filled, giving a pressure of nearly five feet of water on the perforated surface. In just half an hour a moist spot began to show on the outer surface of the dam, and in four hours

no water had come through the shot's path, and only six gallons had passed under the packing.

The following abstract from a recent official report speaks volumes for the foresight which provided the repair ship Vulcan for the fleet off Santiago: "Lieut. Comdr. Ira Harris, commanding the U. S. S. Vulcan, reports that thirty-one vessels have been supplied with Engineer's stores, and twenty-six vessels have been repaired in machinery by the force of the Vulcan." This craft has been of inestimable value to Adml. Sampson's fleet, and has been the direct means of maintaining our ships there in good fighting condition through a campaign of exceptional severity and length. The Vulcan has rendered good service not only in an engineering way, but has done a large amount of ordnance work in addition. The force of mechanics on board has been able to repair more or less nearly every five-inch gun mount in the fleet. This efficient work has been performed with an outfit of tools and machinery manifestly inadequate but necessary under the hurried circumstances of her preparation for service. We expect to see a much more elaborate equipment in future vessels of the kind."

Plans and specifications have been completed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the construction of the largest floating dry dock yet undertaken in this country for the Navy, to be located at Algiers, La., capable of accommodating all types of warships. This dock will probably be constructed by some Northern firm and towed South in four sections, where it will be put together for service well up the Mississippi River on a site already selected and bought by the Navy Department a number of years ago for \$25,000, including a survey. On account of the opposition developed by Senator Hale to the establishment of a dock on the gulf coast the necessary appropriation was not secured until the last session of Congress which at the same time authorized four other great docks, one to be of masonry and placed at Boston, and the remainder of timber for League Island, New York, and Mare Island. Plans for these are now being prepared and bids will soon be asked.

In an official letter Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding the U. S. S. Indiana, calls the attention of Admiral Sampson to the fact that the official reports of Admirals Sampson and Schley do not sufficiently recognize the services of the Indiana in the action against the Spanish fleet under Cervera. "If," he says, "the official record should be referred to in the future it will appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all of her consorts." Captain Taylor further says: "I can say, without disparagement of any other vessel, that during the first hour of the fight the Indiana's gun fire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and the Teresa more than that of any single vessel of our squadron except one, and equalled hers. I do not know why the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during this period of our hottest action. I saw the Brooklyn quite plainly." Admiral Sampson has written a reply (Aug. 8), explaining the matter and promising that Capt. Taylor's letter and the reply will be attached to and made a part of the official report.

The Navy Department on Aug. 25 ordered North the monitors Puritan, Terror, Miantonomah and Amphitrite from their station in the South, where they have recently been on duty. They will probably all proceed to Hampton Roads, and there await for further orders. The Puritan and Terror were at Porto Rico when Admiral Sampson's fleet sailed North, and the last heard of them they were believed to be still there. All of these ships require an overhauling, and two will probably be sent to Norfolk and the rest elsewhere.

The President was notified last week that the Fish Commission ship Albatross and the Revenue Cutter McLean will no longer be needed for naval purposes and will be returned to the services to which they belong.

It is understood that the Sylph, one of the yachts purchased by the Government and converted into a warship, will be ordered to Washington for the President's use in making trips on the Potomac. She is expected to replace the Navy Yard tug Triton, heretofore the only vessel available for the purpose. The Sylph was designed by Gardner & Cross, and built at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Pa. She is a steel boat, 152 feet extreme length, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet 6 inches draught, schooner rigged, and fitted with two Almy boilers, and a triple expansion engine. She has a mahogany dining saloon forward on deck. Below, aft she has four large staterooms finished in white and gold, a large main saloon and a double stateroom for the Captain and engineer. She is lighted throughout with electricity. Her speed was seventeen knots on trial and she has been carrying two 6 and two 3-pounds rapid-fire guns.

Just previous to the war the Government purchased three warships from British shipyards, the New Orleans, Albany and a torpedo boat. The New Orleans was practically completed and arrived at New York a few days after war had been declared; the Albany was but partially completed and consequently could not be taken out of the English dock without violating the neutrality laws. The Navy Department has now decided to have her completed and has detailed Past Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton and Assistant Naval Constructor Henry G. Gilmore, now on duty at the Navy Department, to proceed abroad and superintend the fitting out of the vessel, so that she can be brought to this country. Six months will be required to place the ship in condition to cross the ocean.

The British Government has directed the authorities at Hong Kong to grant the request of Admiral Dewey for permission to dock his vessels there.

The Massachusetts, notwithstanding her long and eventful duty on the blockade, requires only the ordinary routine overhauling to be fit for renewed service at the front. The boilers of this ship have been kept in exceptionally fine condition.

The U. S. S. Saturn has been playing in hard luck for some time past, having gone aground at Ponce on the 3d inst., and remaining so until a short time ago. The vessel is at Guantanamo Bay at present and will come North as soon as her cargo of coal has been discharged.

It is said that Adml. Cervera's report says that the insurgents offered to help the fugitives who were swimming ashore from the stranded warships on condition that they joined the insurgents. This offer was refused, the Spaniards saying that they were the prisoners of the Americans.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., of the Indiana, in an account of the part taken by his battleship in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, sent to Gov. Mount, of Indiana, says: "Your Excellency may be interested to know that in a skirmish with the batteries on the day following the action with Cervera's fleet—that is, on the night of July 4—a fragment of a shell, which exploded after penetrating the ship, struck one of the chests containing the silver and bent in the side of the punch bowl, the fragment remaining in the indentation made."

The Spanish steamer Alicante, with the first body of Spanish soldiers surrendered at Santiago, arrived at



Corunna Aug. 24. There was no yellow fever on board, although 60 of the men died of other diseases. This was not as great a mortality as we were led to expect by the reports of their weak condition.

The United States Government has withdrawn its appeal in the cases of the Spanish prize ships Miguel Jover and Catalina, and these vessels will be released.

The Boston Navy Yard is to have a new granite dock parallel to the old structure, but some 400 feet to the east of it.

The torpedo boats of the United States Navy may be sent to Providence, R. I., for a parade and inspection by the public.

When the Newark passed the Vizcaya Aug. 15, on her way back from Manzanillo Capt. Goodrich gave his men a chance to visit the wreck, and finding unburied bodies on it called for volunteers. "I want to ask you to perform a disagreeable duty," he said, "and because it is disagreeable I will not order you to do it, but because it is a duty, I know you will volunteer. Those men died in battle, bravely, and they deserve better treatment than they have received. Will fourteen of you, Roman Catholics preferably, volunteer." The men responded willingly, and by 1 o'clock, parts of twenty bodies had been recovered and put in boxes, and weighted down with shot and iron scraps, of which there was all too much. The boxes were ranged on the starboard bow, abreast of the forward turret, and after a short service Lieut. Carroll gave the low command: "Heave overboard." When the swift splashes arose there came from the Newark, whose crew had all been called to attention, the sound of "taps," bidding Spain's soldiers and sailors "go to sleep."

Contracts for steel shells for the Navy have been awarded as follows: 13-inch, to the Cumberland Steel and Tin-plate Company, of Cumberland, Md., \$95.40; 10 and 12-inch, to the Taylor Steel Company of High Bridge, N. J., \$46.56 and \$78.96 respectively; 8-inch, to the American Ordnance Company, Washington, D. C., \$22.50, and 4, 5 and 6-inch, at \$3, \$5 and \$9.75 respectively, to the United States Projectile Company of Hartford, Conn. These prices are less than 10 cents per pound for projectiles for which the Army has paid 19 cents, showing a material reduction in price. For 6-pounder steel shells the lowest bids were from C. M. Broderick for 6-pounders, 99 cents, for 3-pounders, 69 cents, and for 1-pounders 39 cents; from Falls Riverton Machinery Company for 6-pounders, \$1.15; for 3-pounders 55 cents, and for 1-pounders, 40 cents. Unless active war continues these supplies will last for years.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson was not able to appear before the Examining Board, but on his record was recommended for promotion to the full rank of Naval Constructor. The report says: "The Board joins with all the world in admiring the skill, courage and gallant conduct of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson in connection with the Merrimac, as set forth in the letter of the commanding officer of the North Atlantic station."

The papers report that when the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of the Port of New York paid a visit to the Oregon they asked to be presented to Captain Barker, but he said: "I was not in command of the Oregon on her memorable trip from San Francisco to Cuba. I am not a hero, and cannot understand why I should be needed." For all that he had to come down.

#### WEST POINT.

Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal."

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898.

The last week of the encampment has been the gayest of the season. The entertainment in camp, postponed from the original date, Tuesday, on account of the trip to Peekskill, again from Wednesday on account of the weather. A hop was given in the evening. On Thursday the camp looked like a scene from fairyland. In front of Co. A stood rose a gigantic "A," the letter marked by lanterns. Rockets were fired and several balloons were sent up during the evening. One of the tents was arranged so as to give the effect of the interior of a Chinese laundry. Very pretty interiors giving Moorish and other effects were arranged, showing no mean share of skill and ingenuity on the part of the designers.

Taken altogether, the entertainment was perhaps the most original of its kind ever given here. A novel, and we believe unprecedented, feature of the evening was the serving of refreshments from booths placed in the company streets.

On Saturday morning a large number of spectators gathered to see the last of Camp Humphreys. Nine o'clock had been announced as the hour for breaking camp, but not until after 10 did the last taps of the drum sound as the signal that the encampment was at an end.

The return of the furlough class on Sunday was unmarked by demonstration. The men were met at the wharf by tactical officers, formed into line and marched up the hill. Two o'clock was the limit set for leave of absence.

On Monday evening the 28th hop or furlough ball was held. There was the usual large attendance. A special hop card was designed for the occasion. The guests were received by Cadets Moseley and Poole. Mrs. Heintzelman was hostess. The committee of arrangements for the entertainment in camp on Thursday evening were Cadets McDonough, Cabell, Markham, Rhea, J. C.; Jewell, Heidt and Calvert, of the first, and Naylor, Poole, Spalding and Bettison, of the third class.

Lieut. Crabbs, who has been acting as Quartermaster on the hospital ship Relief, has returned to duty at the post.

Academic work will be resumed on Sept. 1, Thursday. The following are among officers detailed for duty in accordance with recent orders: Lieuts. E. D. Anderson, 10th Inf.; W. E. Ellis, 4th Art.; F. M. Lewis, 22d Inf.; E. P. Jervay, Jr., 5th Cav.; H. H. Street, 6th Cav.; S. V. McClure, 7th Inf.; F. W. Coe, 1st Art.; S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Edward Anderson, 7th Cav.; Joseph L. Knowlton, 2d Art.; R. P. Davis, 2d Art.; H. M. Reeves, 3d Inf.; C. H. Hunter, 1st Art.; G. F. Landers, 4th Art.; Granger Adams, 5th Art.; H. C. Davis, 3d Art.; W. D. Smith, 1st Art.; J. Bugge, 3d Inf.; C. W. Paine, 13th Inf.; P. E. Pierce, 5th Inf.; F. G. Mauldin, 7th Art.; J. T. Nance, 6th Cav.; S. C. Hazard, 1st Art.; W. Lassiter, 1st Art.; J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; George Blakeley, 2d Art.; T. L. Ames, 3d Inf.; Capt. J. H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; Lieut. W. R. Smith, 1st Art.; Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; Lieut. D. M. King, 4th Art.; Lieut. H. A. White, 6th Cav.; Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, 5th Art.; Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav.; Lieut. R. L. Howze, 6th Cav.; Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.

Lieut. Pierce resumes his tour of duty at the Academy, after having served as Aide de Camp to General Ernst. He has just returned from Porto Rico. Mrs. Street has been a guest of Mrs. Torney. Lieut. Street has been ordered to duty at the Academy. Lieut. Lewis comes as instructor in the Department of Drawing. Lieut. R. F.

Davis returns after a year's absence as instructor in chemistry.

Miss Jessie Wilson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dodson. Lieuts. Williams, Maxey, Nesbitt and Welborn, of '98, in camp at Montauk Point, have been among recent visitors at the post.

Lieut. F. W. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis spent a few days at the Point as guests at the hotel recently. Miss Van Patten is a guest of Mrs. Thompson; Miss Sanger is visiting the Misses Parker; Miss Young is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Pierce.

Prof. L. W. Vizay, of Milwaukee, Wis., who for a score of summers has faithfully and efficiently instructed the Cadets in the art of dancing, has decided that the present season will terminate his labors. He retires in favor of his son, Mr. Rudolph W. Vizay.

#### FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Col. Nicholas Senn, Med. Dept., U. S. V., chief of the operating staff with the Army in the field, contributes to the "Journal of the American Medical Society," Chicago, an important article on his experiences with our Army Surgeons. He shows that special qualifications other than those of medical knowledge are required for the Army Surgeon, and that no proper measures were taken to secure for the National Guard men who possessed these qualifications. The exhibition of a medical diploma was all that was required, and our loose methods of education and professional examination make such diplomas of no value. Dr. Senn also shows that there is a want of proper military spirit among military surgeons, and that those hastily introduced into the service were ignorant of the routine and customs of the service. It is to the credit of the medical officers that none of them should fear either bullets or contagion. They faced danger without flinching, and did duty in the fever hospitals without a word of complaint. Finally Dr. Senn says: "The first and most important duty of military surgeons during active warfare is to prevent disease and unnecessary suffering by giving early advice and resorting to timely precautions. The location of camps, policing of the same, the water supply, food and clothing are subjects which must receive his early and earnest attention. In this work he should receive the hearty co-operation of the officers in command, and if this is not the case he has the moral and military authority to demand it. It was not the Medical Department, but the arrogance or stupidity of the commanding general of the invading army that is responsible for the outbreak of yellow fever in the Cuban campaign."

"This experience is sufficient to teach commanding generals that it is unsafe in the future to follow such an example, as an imprudence of this kind, giving rise to inexcusable slaughter and indescribable suffering, will meet with universal indignation."

Two reports have also been published this week on Camp George H. Thomas, one by Gen. H. V. Boynton and the other by Major Parker, 12th N. Y., A. I. G. Gen. Boynton reports that 75,000 troops have been in camp at Chickamauga Park since the middle of April, and the deaths up to Aug. 22 were 198. At Leiter Hospital there is abundant hospital room and sufficient and satisfactory medical attendance and nursing, with a full supply of ice, milk, commissary stores and delicacies. The sewerage is excellent and has never been drained into the Chickamauga River. At Sternberg Hospital there are special diet corps, and supplies of every kind have been promptly furnished. A crematory burns all the refuse of the hospital, and there is a disinfecting plant for soiled clothing. The water is sterilized. The mortality of fever cases, the worst in camp, has been only 8 per cent. At the post division field hospital the floors are scrubbed with carbolic acid, and treated with bi-chloride of mercury. On an average every other day the sinks are thoroughly cared for. The patients are all on cots. The 60 cents allowance for delicacies has never been used, as the hospital fund has sufficient without it. The mortality has been only 4 per cent. The force at this hospital has not been sufficient. There have been two deaths in thirty cases of typhoid in three weeks. The death rate in the third division hospital has been 4.6-10 per cent. Except during the few crowded times the hospital attendants were sufficient. Medical supplies have been abundant during the past six weeks.

The 2d Division hospital (3d Corps) seems to be the one that is least satisfactory. There has been too little room and insufficient attendance and supplies, though the hospital fund provided abundant delicacies.

At Camp Thomas field hospital the mortality has been 24 in 1000 patients. Supplies and medical attendance have been sufficient.

The stories of starvation, etc., Gen. Boynton ascribes to the necessary denial of food to fever patients. Though his report applies to present conditions, he says: "I am constrained to believe that there has been no neglect on the part of either the Medical or the Quartermaster's Departments to furnish such supplies as have reached the camp. So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants, as a whole, have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. In closing I beg leave to express my opinion that most of the interviews with chaplains, regimental Surgeons, and others, both officers and men, now appearing at the North in many of the newspapers in regard to this camp, are reckless and false except as to the filthy conditions which their own criminal neglect has caused. In my judgment the recent increase in the outbreaks against water and the persistent assertion that the Park is unhealthy have been largely and deliberately used to stir up sentiment and influence which would be exerted to insure their relief from service."

Major Parker reports that Camp Thomas cannot be made a suitable place for assembling large bodies of troops, because "the soil is not adapted to camping. It is, as a rule, hard, tenacious clay. Such soil does not absorb." As 8,000 tons of refuse have accumulated in the camp the whole place reeks with foulness. Another cause of sickness was the location of the troops in the woods. The Regular officers put their men in sunny situations, but there were not enough of these for the Volunteers who arrived later. The report was made about Aug. 18 or 20, when there were 43,000 men in the camp, and though the evil of shaded locations had been corrected the report says: "It is too late. The mischief has been done. This park as a camping place is incurably infected. Every breeze carries a stench. The sick report mounts day by day. A general lassitude is apparent in men and officers. The months in which typhoid fever and malaria are most common are at hand. The cases of typhoid fever have reached 500, and the whole situation prefigures a general epidemic. Under the circumstances detailed above no remedy exists except a general departure of the troops from this place."

It will be observed that Major Parker's report is on the camp as a whole. Gen. Boynton reports upon the hospital conditions.

A company of fifteen Signal Corps Volunteers has been organized at the Washington Barracks, and will soon proceed to Santiago, Cuba, to take charge of the telegraph system there.

General Miles asks that the 4,000 men he is bringing north be assigned to a camp near New York, where the men can recover their strength. Few of his men are sick, and a few days rest will be sufficient to prepare them for their furloughs.

The following is a summary of the enlistments in the line of the Army for the month of July, 1898: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 3,884; enlistments for special recruiting service, 2,658; total, 6,542. Enlistments in cities, 5,907; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 635; total, 6,542.

Maj. George McCreery, Surg. U. S. A., who died Aug. 23 from dysentery following yellow fever, on board the transport Catania, en route from Cuba to Montauk Point, was a valuable officer, skilful in his profession. He was a New Yorker, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1880.

Capt. Duncan, of the 22d Kansas Regiment, who was court martialed at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., for desecrating graves, and found guilty, has been indicted by the State authorities and lodged in jail. He will be tried by a Virginia jury and may be sent to the penitentiary, and if he is guilty as charged, the military authorities will have no disposition to interfere.

We are glad to see that the War Department has decided to establish a recruiting station for the Regular Army at every camp where Volunteer regiments are to be mustered out. If one-fifth of the Volunteers want to remain in the service it ought to be easy to get the 5,000 or 10,000 men required to recruit the Army up to standard. Men who choose this calling after three months' experience of camp life and in the face of the silly criticism that deluges the press ought to be worth having.

Col. J. J. Van Horne, of the 8th Infantry, died Aug. 30 at his home at Fort Russell, Wyo., of rheumatism of the heart. Shortly after the arrival of the first military expedition at Daiquiri, Cuba, Col. Van Horne was severely injured in mounting the ladder leading up the side of his transport ship, and it is believed his death was the direct result of this accident. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio, July 1, 1854, and by virtue of his age he would have retired in February next.

Gen. Charles King, who sailed on the Arizona Aug. 22, will have command of the new mobilization camp at Honolulu. This is a part of Gen. Merritt's command, and the troops will be moved as he needs them. The post at Honolulu which is to be under the command of Col. Barber, of the 1st N. Y. Volunteers, belongs to the Department of California. A hospital will be built there, a barracks for at least 1,300 men and quarters for forty-four officers. The first garrison of Hawaii will consist of the 1st New York, 300 of the 2d Volunteer Engineers and 400 natives. A careful survey of the harbor will be made at once for the purpose of planning fortifications.

The standing Army's full strength is now between 50,000 and 60,000, and it is estimated that at least this number of troops will be necessary for duty in Cuba early in the fall. There is understood to be no pressing necessity of maintaining the Regulars longer at the important camps, and it is expected that orders will shortly be issued directing those who were stationed at posts east of the Mississippi return to them. The purpose in doing this is to afford both officers and men an opportunity to enjoy peace and quiet of garrison life, where they may be comfortable and can recuperate to their former physical conditions. No time has been fixed for the movement of the troops, but it will probably be definitely decided in a short time.

A large amount of work will be necessary to put in condition those Revenue cutters which served actively through the war. A number of these vessels are at Norfolk being overhauled and prepared for assignment to regular station duty. Some of them will require three weeks' work to place them in prime condition, and others will call for a month or more. Early in October the distribution of the vessels will be made and the patrol work on both coasts will be renewed. The Gresham, which was one of the cutters ordered from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast some time ago, will be due at New York next week, where she will be assigned temporarily at that station. The Algonquin will follow her in about ten days. Both ships will be permanently attached to this station.

Enlistment of seamen for the Navy will continue so long as it is considered necessary to maintain the large fleet now in commission. Instructions have been sent to the recruiting stations to enlist all men applying who can meet the requirements. The limit of strength reached by the Navy during the war was 24,000 men, including 4,000 Naval Militia, which have all practically been returned to their States, thus bringing the effective force down to less than 20,000, owing to the number of discharges made on account of the expiration of enlistment period. Since the fleet's return north about 4,000 men have been discharged and a number of others will soon be out of the service, and may conclude not to re-enter. To keep all vacancies filled it is the intention of the authorities to continue enlistments, and if possible to maintain the force afloat at 20,000.

The Navy is about to undertake the construction at Mare Island of one of the most perfectly equipped hospitals of the service, superior probably in every respect to the largest and best appointed on this coast, and having when completed every known appliance and equipment for properly treating and handling the sick. This building will be architecturally beautiful in construction and as it is to be placed in a region sometimes visited by earthquakes the structure will be almost entirely of California red wood with a masonry foundation. Its cost will approximate about \$100,000. The authority for building having been granted by Congress last session. The old building is to be torn down and under the terms of the contract a new one must replace it within six months after the award is made. There will be four wards and ordinarily eighty beds, it being possible, however, to double the capacity for treating the sick. Besides this there will be eight suites of rooms for officers, each suite consisting of a parlor, bedroom and bathroom. Attached to the hospital is to be a small but attractive chapel and outside of the building will be the quarters of the servants. Bids for the building are to be opened on Oct. 12. Medical officers of the Navy think that the new hospital will be unexcelled in appointments by any in the service.



## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1898.

"The Commanding General Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

"Leave of absence to the officers and furloughs for one month are hereby granted the 71st New York Volunteer Inf., 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Inf. You will designate an officer to receive and receipt for the property of the regimental officers and company officers of these two regiments. On the expiration of thirty days the 71st New York will report to Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., and 2d Massachusetts to South Framingham for muster out. Care should be taken to have the regimental and company records carefully boxed and sent to these stations to await the reassembling at expiration of leaves of absence and furloughs. By order of the Secretary of War.

CORBIN."

"Camp Wikoff, Aug. 26, 1898.

"To the President of the United States:

"I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the Secretary of War has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected evils, made valuable suggestions and given directions regarding administration. In addition, his personal visit to 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals has cheered them up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you the change for the better since the Secretary's arrival. The announcement that you will visit the soldiers has already added to this improvement. And your presence here for even a single day will accomplish good, the great extent of which you can only realize after you have made your visit.

"WHEELER."

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Aug. 26.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"Yucatan arrived with six companies, 7th Inf., 487 men; 110 sick, 4 deaths, no contagion. Hudson arrived with 514 troops, consisting of 2d and 3d Battalions, District of Columbia; 95 sick, no contagion; McDonald, 2d Battalion, died on voyage. Catalina, 401 men, various commands, arrived. Following died on voyage: Ralph Lahlan, Pvt., Co. G, 1st Illinois; Joseph McGlry, Corp., Co. F, 21st Inf.; Charles Wheaton, Pvt., Co. L, 33d Michigan; R. A. Jones, Pvt., Co. L, 33d Michigan; Fred. P. Huston, Co. B, 1st Illinois; Guy Thorn, Pvt., Co. H, 1st Illinois; John R. Guy, blacksmith, Troop G, 9th Cav.; C. B. Crubaugh, Pvt., Co. A, 8th Ohio; Maj. George McCreery, Surgeon, U. S. A.

"WHEELER."

"Washington, Aug. 20, 1898.

"The Secretary of War directs that the destination of the 65th New York Volunteer Inf. be changed from Camp Meade to Buffalo, N. Y., where it will go into quarters in the State Armory, 65th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and under direction of the Colonel of the regiment, the officers will be given leaves of absence for thirty days, and the enlisted men furloughed for the same period. On the expiration of these leaves of absence and furloughs, the regiment will reassemble at the armory for physical examination and muster out, under the regulations published from this office. The camp and garrison equipment and ammunition not carried in the belts of the men will be turned over to the officer designated by you. The necessary orders will be given by you for all the men on detached service to go home with the regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation and the Subsistence Department necessary travel rations.

"CORBIN."

"Santiago, Aug. 28, 1898.

"Surgeon General, Washington:

"Four hundred and twenty non-infected convalescents and slightly sick sail to-morrow in Roumania, leaving about 350 sick of 5th Corps.

"HAYARD."

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"I have to-day transferred all business relating to customs to Maj. Gen. Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, \$102,093; the salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over \$90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom house have been cut down from \$40,000 per annum to \$28,000, and in time can be further reduced materially. These collections are all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which have characterized the business of the custom house has been brought about in a great measure under the supervision and good management of Donalson.

"SHAFTER."

"Adjutant General's Office.

"Washington, Aug. 31.

"The Commandant, Camp Wikoff, New York:

"The President will pay your command an informal visit on Saturday, accompanied by the Secretary of War.

"CORBIN."

"Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Twelve thousand troops will be left in Porto Rico and nearly 4,600 Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery sail for New York. These troops sail on the Ogdam, Concho, Chester, Alamo, Mississippi and Manitoba. The division is under command of Major General Wilson, with Brigadier Generals Schwan, Haines and Garretson. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements and are entitled to much credit, and I speak for them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The Cavalry and Artillery leave most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Porto Rico. I sail on Ogdam to-day.

"MILES."

"Montauk, N. Y., Sept. 1.

"H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

"Just arrived at Montauk Point with headquarters and one company 1st Inf. No sickness on board. Am on steamer Mexico, one of the ships captured in Santiago harbor, an excellent transport.

"SHAFTER."

Major General Wilson, at Ponce, Porto Rico, on Sept. 1 informed the War Department that transport No. 30 (Ogdam) sailed from that port for New York at 2 p. m. to-day, with General Miles and staff and nine companies of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, consisting of 800 men and 24 officers. He also telegraphed the Department that the transport Chester left Ponce at 2:30 p. m. with General Schwan and staff and the 4th Pennsylvania regiment of 41 officers and 1,150 men.

## SANITARY REPORT FROM SANTIAGO.

The following is a consolidated sanitary report from Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago from Aug. 24 to 29 inclusive:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.
Total sick	804	567	555	378	380	348	356
Fever cases	536	427	427	311	322	289	292
New fever cases	40	30	19	10	9	9	12
Fever cases returned to duty	69	43	24	2	97	54	3
Deaths	3	7	2	9	7	5	3

The following is a list of deaths in the Regular Army from Aug. 21 to 29, inclusive:

R. C. Guy, D, 2d Cav.; Jas. Bill, A, 24th Inf.; Mosley Gains, B, 10th Cav.; Corp. Walter C. Jarvis, A, 9th Inf.; Richard Rique, C, 9th Inf.; Jas. S. Smith, B, 2d Inf.; John Richards, C, 24th Inf.; Sandy Smith, H, 24th Inf.; Chas. A. Butcher, A, 10th Inf.; Andy Anderson, F, 20th Inf.; Thos. Begley, C, 21st Inf.; Sergt.

Thos. Maher, H, 21st Inf.; Robt. H. Ziegler, I, 16th Inf.; Cornelius Hanks, Hosp. C.; Anton Anderson, E, 3d Inf.; Millard Taft, H, 3d Inf.; James Quirke, G, 12th Inf.; Thos. Davis, E, 7th Inf.; Robt. Hooker, 24th Inf.; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, A, 13th Inf.; John Flint, F, 3d Cav.; Thos. Davis, D, 7th Inf.; John W. Fairchild, C, 10th Inf.; Geo. P. Holloway, E, 7th Inf.; Henry Berwick, G, 4th Inf.; William Hamilton, F, 24th Inf.; Corp. Sam Hughes, C, 24th Inf.; Chas. Horne, B, 6th Inf.; John H. Miroski, M, 1st Inf.; Chas. Bender, K, 1st Art.; Irwin Whithon, G, 10th Cav.; James A. Davis, F, 12th Inf.; Wm. R. Bethel, B, 6th Inf.; John C. Goad, Corp., E, 16th Inf.; Henry J. Bischoff, F, 2d Cav.

Co. G, 112th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will give a vaudeville entertainment and hop at their armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, Saturday evening, Sept. 10, 1898. The proceeds are to be delivered to Maj. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, N. Y. V., at Lexington, Ky., to be used in ways to benefit those men who are or have been sick. Some of the best vaudeville talent have volunteered their services to 1st Sergt. Robert Saunders, who is chairman of the committee, who is a son of Prof. Saunders, the popular dentist, at West Point for many years. Col. Denny has given permission to use the armory. The occasion will doubtless be a success.

## HONORS FOR AMERICAN BEER.

During the month of May there was held at Vienna an Industrial Exhibition, although in exact translation of its German title, it should be called a Pure Food Exhibition. A special committee of the manager of this exhibition called recently upon Mr. Adolphus Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, at his hotel in Marienbad, and presented him with a gold medal and the highest diploma of honor, as an award for the finest and purest beers exhibited at the exposition. The beers which won this tribute were made in St. Louis at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. The award is valuable because it is the decision of scientific authorities, in the land in which beer brewing was first perfected. It stamps the Anheuser-Busch brands as the best in the world.

Messrs. Hartley & Graham, 313 and 315 Broadway, have secured a limited quantity of genuine Spanish Mauser Repeating Rifles 7 m/m caliber, with knife bayonets and leather scabbards, also cavalry carbines, the same as those used by the Spanish Army and largely by the Cubans during the recent war; and will, within a very short time, be able to supply samples of these, together with Spanish Mauser smokeless powder cartridges, to those desiring to obtain them. Messrs. Hartley & Graham can also supply samples of the U. S. Springfield rifle .45 caliber, with angular bayonet, and cavalry carbines of same description.

The generous gift of Messrs. E. Remy Martin, of Cognac, France in donating to the United States Government 100 cases of their best Three Star Brandy for the United States war hospitals, has been gratefully acknowledged by the Surgeon General of the United States in recent communications to A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Company, of New York, who represent this famous old Cognac firm in this country. The handsome gift arrived at the Port of New York on the 11th inst. by Ss. Panama, from Cognac, France, and by directions of the Washington authorities was delivered to Lieut. Col. Brown, at 39 Whitehall street, New York, to await further orders from Washington for distribution of same to the various war hospitals.

A dispatch from Lakeland, Fla., reports the death by suicide of Capt. John Carmichael, C. S., U. S. V. Temporary insanity owing to ill health is alleged.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. S.—You must receive an appointment from the President, or your Congressman, to enter West Point or Annapolis.

H. N.—Conrad S. Babcock represents the 7th Congressional District of New York at West Point.

H. C. H.—The cadetship of the 11th Missouri at West Point will become vacant in 1901, and the cadetship at the Naval Academy for the same district will become vacant in 1902.

C. L. G.—You stand rather far down on Commissary Sergeant list, owing to the fact that there are a great number of applicants of longer service who are given the preference under present rules.

FORWARD.—There have been but three officers in the U. S. Army who have held the full rank of General, viz., U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan. Scott was a Major General with brevet of Lieutenant General for his services in the Mexican War.

K.—Gen. John S. Poland, who died recently at Asheville, N. C., was born Oct. 14, 1836; hence would have been retired Oct. 14, 1900.

INQUIRER.—The British Lee-Medford rifle differs from the Lee rifle used by the U. S. Navy in the rifling. The British gun has the Medford rifling; otherwise it is essentially the same as the Lee gun, which is an American invention.

J. S. asks: When there will be appointments to the Military Academy from the 7th and 12th New York Districts. Answer.—7th District, 1902; 12th District, 1903.

D. McG. asks: If there is prize money allowed for enemy's vessels destroyed in action; also for the destruction and capture of government works, such as arsenals, etc.; also the rules for the distribution of the same; what percentage goes to such rating? Answer.—Section 4635 of the Revised Statutes, a bounty shall be paid for each person on board of ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such an engagement by any ship or vessel of the United States, for which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred (\$100) dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of two hundred (\$200) dollars, if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when an actual number of men on board such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of its class in the U. S. Navy; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel of war captured from an enemy, which they may be instructed to destroy, or which is immediately destroyed for the public interest, but not in consequence of injuries received in action, fifty (\$50) dollars for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture. There is no prize money allowable for the destruction of enemy's works, such as arsenals, etc. The percentage of the prize money in the several grades is as follows: First.—To the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command. Second.—To the commanding officer of a division of a fleet or squadron, on duty under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of such fleet or squadron, a sum equal to one-fiftieth part of any prize money awarded to a vessel of such division for a capture made while under his command, such fiftieth part to be deducted from the moiety due to the United States, if there be such

moiety, otherwise from the amount awarded to the captors; but such fiftieth part shall not be in addition to any share which may be due to the commander of the division, and which he may elect to receive, as commander of a single ship making or assisting in the capture. Third.—To the Fleet Captain, one-hundredth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving, except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel on board of which he is serving at the time of such capture; and in such case he shall share, in proportion to his pay, with the other officers and men on board such vessel. Fourth.—To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth part of all the prize money awarded to the vessel under his command, if such vessel at the time of the capture was under the command of the commanding officer of the fleet or squadron, or a division, and three-twentieths if his vessel was acting independently of such superior officer. Fifth.—After the foregoing deductions, the residue shall be distributed and proportioned among all others doing duty on board, including the Fleet Captain, and borne upon the books of the ship, in proportion to their respective rates of pay in the service.

O. A. D.—The official table of stations does not show that any battery of the 7th Art. was at Santiago, Cuba. Write to the Navy Department for the circular relating to enlistments in the Hospital Corps of the Navy. Battery E, 7th U. S. Art., was at Fort Preble, Portland, Me., on Aug. 7. We do not know the present whereabouts of Sergt. James McLane, of the battery.

J. W. K. asks: Who represented the 7th Congressional District of New York at West Point from 1894 to 1898? Answer.—C. S. Babcock.

J. S. F.—There will be a vacancy in the Arizona District to West Point in 1902.

HELENA asks: What disposition has been made of the Spanish ship Miguel Jover? Was her cargo sold as contraband of war and, if so, how much was realized? Answer.—By decision of Attorney General, rendered Aug. 23, the ship and cargo will be released and returned to owners.

C. L.—Rear Adm. George Dewey stands No. 5 on the list of Rear Admirals and Rear Adm. William T. Sampson No. 8. The complete list as it stands to-day in order of seniority is as follows: 1. Miller. 2. Sicard. 3. Matthews. 4. Bunce. 5. Dewey. 6. McNair. 7. Powell. 8. Sampson. 9. Schley.

P. S. F.—There will be a vacancy to both Annapolis and West Point from Louisiana in 1902. The 2d and 4th Districts are now vacant.

W. R. P.—The report of Gen. Bates, on the operations of his division at Santiago, Cuba, will be published as soon as available. Up to a few days since it had not been received at the War Department.

A. G. S. asks: (1) How can one be appointed an apothecary in the U. S. Navy? (2) What is the salary of this position? (3) Is the Marine Hospital Service governed by military discipline? Answer.—(1) Apply to Navigation Bureau. (2) \$30 a month for first class; \$30 for second class. (3) Yes.

WAR CRANK asks the names of the Spanish storeship and pontoon, and the torpedo gunboats sunk at Manila and Manzanilla. Answer.—Except such names as have appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal," the Navy Department does not know the names of any of these ships, or of the launches.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Colonel of the 7th U. S. Vol. Regt. of Inf. is Edward A. Goodwin, and the Lieutenant Colonel's name is Charles D. Comfort.

C. V. H.—Write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for the information you desire as to Edward Carter.

Our volunteers should carry a bottle of Dr. Siegert's ANGSTURA BITTERS. Sure preventative of fevers, Colic, etc., arising from change of water and climate.

## BORN.

SLAYTON.—At Galveston, Tex., Aug. 15, 1898, to the wife of 1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, R. C. S., a son.

## MARRIED.

POWELSON-MILLAR.—At the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1898, Ensign Wilfred Van Nest Powelson, U. S. N., to Miss Margaret Olivia Millar, of Wyoming, O.

## DIED.

BOWEN.—At Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 13, 1898, Maj. H. C. Bowen, Surg., 2d Massachusetts Vols.

GILBREATH.—At Porto Rico, Aug. 22, 1898, Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th U. S. Inf.

McLELLAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1898, Lieut. Col. Curwen B. McLellan, U. S. A., retired.

McCREERY.—August 23, 1898, on board the transport Catalina, en route from Cuba to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., from dysentery following yellow fever, Maj. George McCreery, Surg., U. S. A.

OSBORNE.—At Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st U. S. Cav.

TIFFANY.—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1898, of fever contracted in Cuba, Lieut. William Tiffany, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders).

VAN HORN.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 4:30 a. m., Aug. 30, 1898, of heart failure, Col. James Judson Van Horn, 8th U. S. Inf.

WOOD.—At Yokohama, Japan, July 18, 1898, Horace Elmer Wood, son of Lieut. Albert Norton Wood, U. S. N., grandson of the late Comdr. Horace Elmer, U. S. N., and great-grandson of the late Dr. John Wiley, Surg. 6th N. J. Vols.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.



OFFICIAL DECISIONS.

Attorney General Griggs decides that the claim of the officers and men of the U. S. S. Hawk and the U. S. S. Castine for prize money in the case of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII. cannot be allowed under Sec. 4625 Rev. Stat. He says:

"From the facts stated in your letter it appears that the Alfonso XII. was not actually captured by the United States warships. The boat which the commander of the Hawk sent to take possession was fired upon at its approach and had to retire. The Spanish vessel was assisted in averting capture by the fire of the land batteries, and as a matter of fact was not at any time within the possession or control of the United States forces, but was destroyed by their hostile fire on the morning of July 5 last. She was destroyed for the purpose of preventing her cargo from falling into the hands of the enemy. If it be true that the vessel at the time of her destruction was a ship or vessel of war belonging to Spain or in her service then it is possible that

under the provisions of the Section 4635 of the Revised Statutes the officers and crew of the Hawk may be entitled to the bounty provided for by that section. Whether the officers and crew of the Castine would be entitled to such bounty is also a question which I suggest to you, although I express no opinion thereon."

The Comptroller of the Currency has disallowed the claim of Ensign William A. F. Smith for \$76.40 for traveling expenses incurred in rejoining the U. S. S. St. Louis in June last. It appears that before Smith became an officer in the Navy he was one of the merchant officers of the St. Louis. He obtained leave from her commander, and upon the expiration of his leave found the vessel had sailed, but that the Captain had left orders for him to join the vessel in southern waters. The Comptroller holds that Smith did not accept his appointment until some time subsequent to the transportation, and is not entitled to pay for it.

The Comptroller has decided that Frederick L. Eagle, formerly private in Co. B, 10th Inf., lately discharged at Santiago, is entitled to travel pay. It seems the Government furnished him transportation and assistance home on one of the sick traveling transports, on his

agreeing to act for the sick and wounded in return for such transportation. It is held that it was not required that this soldier should perform service, and therefore he is entitled to the amount of his transportation home.

The United States Treasury Department on Aug. 15 issued a circular to collectors of customs which says: "Vessels may clear to ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, subject to the laws and regulations in force relating to clearance, except that vessels of the United States only will be cleared for the transportation of merchandise for the trade between the United States and Porto Rico."

In an article in the New York "Independent" explaining "Why Jack Shoots to Hit," Park Benjamin says: The marksmanship of our sailors is the result partly of inborn Yankee intelligence and handiness, partly of evolution, but mainly of long-continued, thorough and careful drill and instruction. The evolution has been quickened by the new environment wherein that portion of Jack's total energy, which formerly was devoted to handling sails and which rendered him a part of the motive power of the ship, has been released and left free

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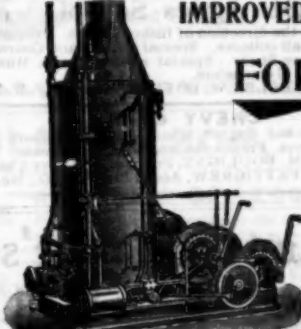
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to divert itself into other channels. It has gone largely into gunnery; or, in other words, as guns and projectiles improved and became more powerful, Jack brought to them increased potentialities, as steam and electricity released his ship and himself from the thralldom of wind and weather. Through the long years of profound peace generations of Jacks have been made skillful gunners, without ever a chance to send a shot at anything more formidable than a water-logged derelict in the steamer lane; and ships have gone into commission and made their cruises, and fetched up in "rotten row" and the "bone yard," and meanwhile expended thousands of dollars' worth of Uncle Sam's powder and shell, without hurting a fly. But the knowledge of how to get the best results was steadily accumulating. The secret of it, on the one hand, was the performance of definite work by definite individuals, each doing his precise duty until it could be done no better; on the other, the constant selection of the best from the best. All of the men are drilled until the guns are handled with the maximum celerity and certainty; some of the men—those of keen sight, clear heads, instinctive aimers, steady nerves—are chosen to do the pointing. Other things being equal, that ship on which the guns are best served and best pointed will win every time; and it is profoundly immaterial whether her antagonist be Spanish or German.

A woman whose son, a bright lad, had been recently enlisted as an apprentice on the U. S. S. Michigan, came on board a few days ago and asking for the commanding officer, said to Lieut. Morse: "Lieutenant, I was told that you had a training school for girls like your training school for boys, and if so I have two nieces, bright

girls, that I would like to get into it." When told that such a school had not yet been inaugurated by the Navy Department, she went away quite disappointed that girls were not offered the same opportunity in the United States Navy as boys, but this is too good a thing for the Department to allow.

The Spanish people are contributing most generously to their sick soldiers. All the troops will eventually be sent to their homes at the Government's expense, after receiving their past arrears, nine months' pay being due to most of them.

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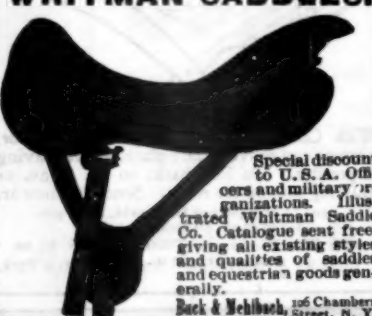
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OUR FLAG THE OLDEST.

A recent number of the Paris "Figaro" calls attention to the fact that the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies of North America, then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785; the French tricolor was adopted in 1794; the red English emblem, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848; the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867; the present German flag first appeared in 1871, and the Russian tricolor is quite a recent affair.

The only modification that the American flag has un-

dergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new State is taken into the Union. The stars now number forty-five, and, unfortunately for Spain, it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.

The Army ordnance officers have protested against the award of a contract, \$500,000 in amount, for fifty guns to be furnished by the Brown Segmental Company, of Reading, Pa. According to the experts there has never been a successful test made of this gun and the principle is not approved by the ordnance officers on duty in the War Department. Under these circumstances the officers of General Flagler's department were greatly surprised to receive an order from the Secretary of War to contract with the Brown Segmental concern for 25 five-inch and 25 six-inch guns. The order is given on the recommendation of Major General Miles.

The Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., begins its twenty-second school year Tuesday, the 13th inst. It has an excellent Board of Trustees, among whom is Gen. B. A. Alger, Secretary of War. The examining committees are all drawn from the faculties of the Universities of Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin. The academic staff is made up wholly of graduates of eminent universities, and the military staff includes Col. J. Sumner Rogers, superintendent, and Lieut. R. B. Winans, U. S. A., Adjutant.

The torpedo boat Farragut while entering her dock at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, after her trial trip on Aug. 9, according to a telegram from San Francisco, collided with the wharf, and damaged her stern. The accident, it is further stated, was due to the failure of the engines to respond quickly to the order, "Full speed astern."

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